



About 4,000 demonstrators gathered Thursday in Manila to demand the resignation of President Marcos.

Ombudsman to Assess Aquino Panel Report; 4,000 Rally in Manila

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The case against several members of the Philippine armed forces for plotting to kill Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, was handed over Thursday to a government ombudsman for investigation and prosecution.

Opposition leaders questioned whether the findings of a citizens panel would be pursued aggressively now that the case has moved into the judicial system, which is more under the control of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"The courts are a creation of Marcos," said Agapito Aquino, younger brother of the slain opposition leader. "What happens from now on is most important."

About 4,000 demonstrators marched peacefully through Manila on Thursday and called for the resignation of Mr. Marcos.

Lorenzo M. Tanada, an opposition leader, said the board's results were of "historic importance because it officially shows the military conspiracy of the Marcos government."

Mr. Tanada accused Mr. Marcos of "making statements that constitute a coverup." After the assassination, the president said the evidence supported the military's claim that a lone Communist gunman, Rolando Galman, murdered Mr. Aquino.

Four of the five members of the citizens panel found that Mr. Aquino was shot to death at the Manila airport Aug. 21, 1983, in a military conspiracy involving 26 persons, including General Fabian

C. Ver, the chief of staff and one of Mr. Marcos's most trusted aides.

In a separate report, the panel's chairman, Corazao J. Agrava, blamed the murder on a more limited conspiracy of six soldiers, specifically excluding General Ver.

The head of the government ombudsman's office appointed a three-member tribunal that will review the findings of the board's two reports and decide what indictments, if any, should be handed down.

The ombudsman is free to accept or reject the panel's recommendations. The deputy ombudsman, Manuel Herrera, was named head of the three-member tribunal.

Estelito Mendoza, the Philippine justice minister, predicted that the investigation by the ombudsman's office should not take more than a month.

Mr. Mendoza also sought to allay public concern about the independence of the ombudsman. He said that the decision of the three-member tribunal "is not reviewable by anyone—not by me and not by the president."

If formal charges are filed, the case will be prosecuted before a special court. The special court will be composed of three judges. They must issue a unanimous decision. If they cannot reach agreement, two additional judges will be called in and a majority ruling required.

The prosecution of the case will be watched closely not only in the Philippines but by the U.S. government. Stephen W. Bosworth, the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said: "We continue to expect, as President Marcos has promised, that justice will be done."

WORLD BRIEFS

Assets of British Coal Union Seized

LONDON (AP) — A High Court judge Thursday ordered the seizure of all assets of the striking National Union of Mineworkers for refusing to pay a fine of £200,000 (\$245,000) for contempt.

The order, by Judge David Nicholas, followed the union's failure to pay by the deadline of midnight Wednesday. The judge imposed the fine Oct. 10 after the leader of the miners, Arthur Scargill, defied a ruling by the judge declaring the strike illegal in two counties because there had been no nationwide strike vote by the union's 183,000 members. The size of the union's assets was not clear.

Meanwhile, government and union representatives met for 10 hours Thursday in a new round of talks aimed at resolving the strike. There was no comment from either side on the outcome of the session.

Soviet Accuses U.S. of Arms Violations

UNITED NATIONS, New York (UPI) — The Soviet Union accused the United States on Thursday of pushing through "crash military programs" in violation of arms limitation agreements.

The Soviet representative, Vladimir Petrovsky, in a speech to the UN disarmament committee, did not specify which agreements were being violated or detail the U.S. armament programs.

"The United States," he charged, "has derided the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, has broken off and refuses to renew other talks it had earlier with the Soviet Union and is blocking the work of multilateral forums."

4 AP Workers, Seized in Beirut, Freed

BEIRUT (AP) — Four Lebanese employees of The Associated Press were released unharmed Thursday, more than 30 hours after being abducted by three gunmen.

The four AP workers arrived at the news agency's bureau in West Beirut shortly after one of them, a radio monitor, Khazen Abboud, telephoned the office to say they had been freed.

The four said they were never told who their captors were or why they had been kidnapped Wednesday two blocks from the AP office. They said they were questioned about their religious and their work for the news agency. None of the four is a journalist. They said their release was obtained by Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Muslim Amal militia and a cabinet minister.

Test of White-Collar Crime File Urged

WASHINGTON (NYT) — An advisory panel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has approved the testing of a computerized file that could allow criminal justice agencies throughout the United States to quickly exchange the names of white-collar crime suspects and their associates. It has not been formally approved by the attorney general, William French Smith, or the FBI director, William H. Webster.

The file would include the names of suspects, their addresses, Social Security numbers, passport numbers, bank account numbers, aliases, Selective Service numbers, driver's license numbers, automobile license numbers and information about "associates."

Civil liberties experts contended that the widespread exchange of "raw investigative files" would be a dangerous threat to the innocent. They said that such networks should be limited to handling public information such as a person's arrest record or judicially approved arrest warrant.

Kurds Said to Kill 3 Turkish Soldiers

ANKARA (AP) — Kurdish guerrillas shot and killed three Turkish soldiers near the town of Sirnak, north of the Iraqi border, local authorities reported Thursday.

The martial law command here said three soldiers were killed by terrorists in a clash Wednesday night. It did not identify who had killed the soldiers or give the locality of the incident. The announcement said one of the assailants was also killed.

Turkish military units have been on a crackdown in southeast Turkey near the Iranian and Iraqi borders since separatist Kurdish groups started hit-and-run attacks against military units in August, according to government officials. Since then, 20 Turkish military personnel and 11 guerrillas have been slain, officials said. About 700 suspects have been arrested.

Israel Moves Toward Lebanon Pullout

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Israel's inner cabinet adopted a proposal Thursday for a partial pullout of Israeli troops that have occupied southern Lebanon for more than two years, the armed forces radio reported.

The radio said the redeployment was adopted following a discussion of proposals presented by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. The proposal will be debated by the full cabinet Sunday, the radio said.

It was not immediately clear if the 10 top policymakers made any changes in Mr. Rabin's original blueprint. It envisages withdrawal of most of the estimated 10,000 Israeli troops within a year. A key element in the plan was to be Syria's tacit agreement to keep its soldiers from taking over positions vacated by the Israelis and to guarantee that Palestinian guerrillas will not operate within areas under Syrian control.

For the Record

Twelve persons were injured Thursday in Sicily when a series of tremors hit villages on the slopes of Mount Etna. (Reuters)

Egypt and Jordan signed a trade protocol Thursday providing for the free flow of trade between the two countries to the amount of \$150 million in 1985, officials said. Trade between Egypt and Jordan did not exceed \$20 million in the first nine months of 1984. (UPI)

Fourteen persons were still missing Thursday in a fire that killed at least 25 in the Pines Hotel in Baguio, Philippines, U.S. sources in Manila said. The missing include six Americans. (UPI)

The government of Chile has prohibited the press from reporting statements from opposition groups taking responsibility for a "terrorist" act. Newspapers and magazines are also banned from placing reports about demonstrations on the front page. (NYT)

The U.S. government ran up a \$175.3-billion deficit in fiscal year 1984, second only to the \$195.3-billion deficit the previous year. (AP)

Poles Arrest Aide, 2 Others In Kidnapping of Priest

(Continued from Page 1) napped Friday night on a highway in northern Poland by a group of unidentified men, one of whom was wearing a police uniform, according to the priest's driver, Waldemar Chrostowski.

Mr. Urban said Mr. Chrostowski identified the Interior Ministry employee's car Wednesday night as "similar or identical to the one in which he was carried."

PAP also reported that two militiamen from the Baltic port of Gdansk were arrested for providing "information on Poland's security" to "underground structures."

The report did not indicate whether the underground was affiliated with Solidarity, whether the arrests were connected with the investigation into Father Popielusko's kidnapping, or whether some other organization was involved.

Arrest of the Interior Ministry employee occurred as the leader of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, and Solidarity's underground leadership issued a statement condemning the Polish police.

Extensive TV Coverage Robert Gillette of the Los Angeles Times reported from Warsaw: Television news has given extensive coverage of the kidnapping and investigation with numerous appeals for public cooperation.

News of the arrest was also read at a special mass at Father Popielusko's church in northern Warsaw, where several thousand people have gathered each night since the kidnapping to pray for his return.

Solidarity activists at the church said the driver, Mr. Chrostowski, had been released from police custody and was under protection in the rectory.

Pope John Paul II, saying he was "deeply shaken" added his condemnation Wednesday to that of the Polish church, Solidarity leaders and the Warsaw government.

In a statement from the Vatican the pope called the kidnapping "a shameful act" and appealed for Father Popielusko's immediate release.

Soviet Nuclear Test Detected

STOCKHOLM — An underground nuclear explosion at Novaya Zemlya in the Soviet Union's Arctic region was detected Thursday morning by the seismological department of the University of Uppsala, the department announced.

Ethiopia Will Move 250,000 Victims of Drought

United Press International

NAIROBI — The Ethiopian government plans to move more than 250,000 people from areas stricken by drought in the northern part of the country to less affected areas, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The plan was said to have been announced this week at a meeting between government officials and Western relief agencies in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

"The theory is the land can no longer sustain the people and they must be moved farther south and closer to relief centers," a diplomat said. "How they are going to do it is still unclear."

The move would be one of the largest emergency migrations in East African history.

"In theory the move is voluntary, but the reality may be different," a diplomat said. "The migration may start as early as next week."

Western relief officials said the famine had worsened rapidly in the past month, and they said they planned to intensify an emergency airlift to the north begun earlier this week.

A relief agency official said more than six million people were in dire need of food. More than 1,000 per week are dying from starvation in Ethiopia's northern three provinces alone.

Under pressure from Western donor countries the government of Ethiopia has in the past few weeks allocated increased resources to the relief effort, providing 50 army trucks and several Soviet-made Antonov-12 transport planes to aid in the distribution of food.

The United States is supplying aviation fuel.

An International Red Cross C-130 transport, which can carry up to 21 tons of food, has been flying three missions a day from Addis Ababa to Wallo province. The Red Cross airlift started Monday, and the Ethiopian military began flying relief missions Tuesday.

In addition, relief agencies have

joined to provide another Hercules, which will begin flights next week, according to Des Taylor, head of the World Food Program in Ethiopia.

The airlift is expected to continue for at least several weeks until more food can be brought into the north by road.

Michael Wiest, the regional director of the Catholic Relief Services in Ethiopia, which handles the bulk of American food shipments to the country, said that many more people would inevitably die. But he said that the situation could be "turned back" if both the Ethiopian government and Western donors stepped up their efforts.

"Ten million people is a conservative figure for the number of people who will urgently be in need of food aid in the next six months if the rains or more support from the United States and Europe do not come," Mr. Wiest said.

Food Aid From Britain

The British government has ordered more emergency relief aid to Ethiopia. The Associated Press reported from London.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the House of Commons that an extra 6,000 tons of grain was to be shipped immediately, in addition to 3,000 tons sent earlier this month.

Britain, which has already sent \$11.5 million (\$14 million) in aid this year to 11 African countries suffering from drought, will increase its allocation by \$5 million, Sir Geoffrey said. The largest share is expected to go to Ethiopia.

Red Cross Says Iran Shot Prisoners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross said Thursday that Iranian guards killed and wounded an undetermined number of Iraqi prisoners of war during a riot in a camp northeast of Tehran two weeks ago.

A Red Cross spokesman, Jean-Jacques Kurtz, said the Oct. 10 shooting was witnessed by three delegates of the all-Swiss humanitarian organization who were visiting the camp at the time.

Mr. Kurtz told The Associated Press in Geneva that "there were dead and wounded."

The next day, he said, the delegates visited 38 of the wounded Iraqi prisoners in hospitals, "but that does not mean that this was the total number of wounded." He

also declined to give an estimate of the death toll.

He said the riot broke out during the delegates' visit. He said no arms were used by the prisoners.

The Red Cross made representations in both Tehran and Baghdad after the incident, but there has been no reply.

The disclosure of the incident marked a departure from traditional Red Cross policy of strict confidentiality on reports of conditions in prisoner-of-war camps.

It followed a report by the Iraqi News Agency that Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq had written Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of the United Nations and leaders of other international organizations, informing them of the shooting.

Mr. Kurtz said it had been the Red Cross delegates' first visit to the camp, which he said was about 80 kilometers (50 miles) from Iran's border with the Soviet Union and which he identified as Gorgan.

On the war front, Iraqi ships Thursday attacked and destroyed part of an Iranian naval convoy entering the Bandar Khomeini canal in the Gulf, the Iraqi News Agency said.

Three of four Iranian vessels that were hit sank and the fourth was ablaze, the agency said. There was no independent confirmation of the Iraqi report.

The canal lies 80 kilometers east of the Iranian port of Abadan at the northernmost end of the Gulf. (AP, UPI)

Flick Scandal Began in '75 With Sale of Daimler-Benz

International Herald Tribune

THE BACKGROUND: The origins of the "Flick affair," West Germany's biggest post-war scandal, go back to 1975 when the conglomerate sold its 29-percent stake in the Daimler-Benz automobile company to the Deutsche Bank at a gain listed as just under 1.9 billion Deutsche marks (\$630 million at current rates). Flick faced the prospect of paying more than half of this in capital gains taxes unless it could prove that the sums had been reinvested.

Flick managed to dispose of most of the gains in investments. For example, it bought W.R. Grace, the U.S. chemical concern. Flick was able to convince the authorities that it was entitled to an 800-million-mark tax exemption.

The waivers were signed successively by two economic ministers, Hans Friedrichs and Otto Lambsdorff, both members of the Free Democratic Party.

THE ACCUSATIONS: In November 1981, the office of the Bonn prosecutor discovered in Flick's Düsseldorf office a list of payments made over the years. One of the recipients named was Mr. Lambsdorff. He had received 135,000 marks, according to Flick records. Mr. Friedrichs had left government office in 1977 to become chairman of the Dresdner Bank, West Germany's second largest. He allegedly received \$140,000 from Flick's deputy chairman between 1975 and 1977.

A formal investigation was opened in February 1982 and a special parliamentary inquiry was formed in May 1983. In November 1983 the Bonn prosecutor decided to indict Mr. Lambsdorff for bribery. He resigned in June.

THE COMPANY: The Flick holding company is often described as the biggest privately owned industrial concern in West Germany and probably in Europe. It is a family empire run by Friedrich Carl Flick. It includes 63 subsidiaries and employs 4,200 people. Its headquarters are in Düsseldorf, but Mr. Flick runs it from his home in rural Bavaria.

Its subsidiaries include producers of steel and locomotive turbines, defense contractors, civil engineering and construction companies, paper mills and suppliers of many parts to the automobile industry.

Bundestag Leader Resigns, Citing Pressure in Flick Case

(Continued from Page 1)

of the parliamentary commission said Thursday that they were determined to press an investigation into newspaper allegations that the 1.7 million DM paid to Mr. Barzel in the 1970s was meant to persuade him to relinquish the post of Christian Democratic party chief in favor of Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Kohl succeeded Mr. Barzel in that post in 1973 and used it as a major step in his rise to the chancellorship. He has vehemently denied having known about the payments. Mr. Barzel received from the Paul firm.

On Thursday, Mr. Kohl repeated his earlier denials that he had played a part in granting a tax exemption to Flick. "You are asking the wrong person," he told a television interviewer. "Ask my predecessor as chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. I had no influence on granting the rebates. I was opposition leader at the time."

Mr. Barzel once was known as a "wonder boy" of West German politics. He became a member of parliament in 1957, and five years later, at 38, became minister of intra-German relations in the Adenauer government.

In 1971, he became the Christian Democrats' national chairman.

In a bold move for power in 1972, Mr. Barzel tried unsuccessfully to remove Chancellor Willy Brandt with a no-confidence vote in the parliament.

Austrian Took Flick Money In Vienna, a top official of the opposition People's Party admitted Thursday that he had taken money from the Flick company. The Associated Press reported.

Wilfried Haslauer, the governor of Salzburg state, said he received 200,000 schillings (about \$9,400) from a Flick official in 1979. The independent Kurier newspaper said the party received more than 1 million schillings from Flick from 1976 to 1980.

Mr. Haslauer said he was given the money as a contribution to the party's election campaign. He refused to give details.

Michael Graff, the party's general secretary, said he knew of no payments other than those made to Mr. Haslauer.

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LD BRIEFS

Coal Union Seized
A federal court judge Thursday ordered the union of 10,000 coal miners to pay \$5,000 for contempt.
Nichols, followed the union's failure to pay the fine. The judge imposed the fine on the union in two counts because there had been a strike by the union's 10,000 members. The size of the union and its representatives met for 10 hours on Thursday, but failed to resolve the strike. There were no talks on the outcome of the session.

U.S. of Arms Violations

New York (UPI) — The Soviet Union accused the United States of violating arms limitation agreements.
Vladimir Petrovsky, in a speech to the UN General Assembly, said the Soviet Union was "deeply concerned" by the U.S. failure to comply with the arms control agreements. He said the U.S. was "violating" the agreements by continuing to develop and test nuclear weapons.

Seized in Beirut, Freed

Chinese employees of The Associated Press Thursday, more than 30 hours after being seized at the news agency's bureau in West Beirut, a radio monitor, Khazim Abdo, said they had been freed.
The employees, who their captors were or why they had been seized, were not released. They said they were released after a ransom payment of \$10,000 was made to the captors.

Mondale Asks Rural Voters For an Upset At the Polls

By Sara Fritz
Los Angeles Times Service
KEOKUK, Iowa — Traveling by bus through farm towns in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, Walter F. Mondale has asked residents to recall that the rural vote was responsible for Harry S. Truman's surprising victory in 1948 and pleaded for a Truman-like upset of his own.
The Democratic presidential candidate and his entourage set out before dawn Wednesday from Quincy, Illinois, in six buses and traveled 117 miles (187 kilometers) north along the Mississippi River, visiting four small towns, two family farms and a liquor store on the Missouri-Iowa border.

3 Turkish Soldiers Killed

At least three Turkish soldiers were killed Thursday night in a battle with Kurdish guerrillas in the north of Iraq, Iraq's state news agency reported.
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Forward Lebanon Pullout

The United Nations Security Council Thursday rejected a proposal to pull out Israeli troops from Lebanon.
The proposal was rejected by a vote of 12 to 9, with 11 abstentions. The Security Council had previously rejected a similar proposal in 1982.

Aide, 2 Others Killed

At least three people were killed Thursday in a car bombing in Beirut, Lebanon, according to a report from the Lebanese government.
The victims were a U.S. Marine and two Lebanese civilians. The bombing was attributed to Lebanese Hezbollah guerrillas.

Mondale Asks Rural Voters For an Upset At the Polls

By Sara Fritz
Los Angeles Times Service

KEOKUK, Iowa — Traveling by bus through farm towns in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, Walter F. Mondale has asked residents to recall that the rural vote was responsible for Harry S. Truman's surprising victory in 1948 and pleaded for a Truman-like upset of his own.
The Democratic presidential candidate and his entourage set out before dawn Wednesday from Quincy, Illinois, in six buses and traveled 117 miles (187 kilometers) north along the Mississippi River, visiting four small towns, two family farms and a liquor store on the Missouri-Iowa border.

At each stop, Mr. Mondale drew an enthusiastic crowd, and supporters rushed up to shake his hand.

Mr. Mondale, wearing a grey business suit and riding from town to town in a bus, was accompanied by drapery and sofas, climbed atop hay bales, pickup trucks and flatbed trailers to deliver speeches.

While the Democratic nominee was clearly stirred by the enthusiasm of the crowds, his comparison of this campaign with the 1948 race was a tacit admission that he, like Truman, was not expected to win. Polls indicate that he is trailing in all three states that he visited.

He recalled that immediately before the election in 1948, "there was no noise at all, awful quiet." In the rural areas of America, "But on election day, just whoosh, they put old Harry back in there because farmers don't make noise," he said.
One apparent reason Mr. Mondale is trailing in the farm belt is that rural voters blame the Democratic nominee for President Carter's January 1980 embargo on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, although Mr. Mondale claims he opposed it.

Large Cleveland Crowds

Mr. Mondale, attracting large and enthusiastic crowds in Cleveland, predicted victory Thursday despite polls showing him trailing President Ronald Reagan, United Press International reported.

The Mondale campaign showed no sign of disappointment as the Democratic challenger addressed a rally of several thousand people jammed into a shopping atrium in downtown Cleveland.

"The victory march begins right here in Cleveland," Mr. Mondale said. "I can feel it. We're going to win."



President Reagan claps hands with Dr. Charles R. Modica, head of St. George's Medical School of Grenada, during a White House ceremony marking the island's invasion in 1983.

Reagan Hails Courage of Soldiers

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, marking the first anniversary of the invasion of Grenada, has hailed the "courage and love of country" of the Americans who died in the invasion and in the bombing of the headquarters of the U.S. Marines in Beirut.

Speaking to 85 American medical students who were on the island at the time of the intervention, which began Oct. 25 last year, two days after the bombing of the marine garrison in Beirut, Mr. Reagan said he felt that in general a "period of self-doubt is over" in American history.

"History will record that one of the turning points came on a small island in the Caribbean where America went to take care of her own and to rescue a neighboring nation from a growing tyranny," he said.

"Our brave military personnel displayed that same love of liberty and personal courage which has made our nation great and kept her free," Mr. Reagan said.

Some of the students who were on Grenada at the time gathered this week in Washington to celebrate the anniversary of the event and were invited to the White House.

At a ceremony in the East Room, Mr. Reagan was praised by several people affiliated with the St. George's University School of Medicine in Grenada.

Charles R. Modica, the school chancellor, noted that he had initially had reservations about the wisdom of the invasion but changed his mind.

Reagan Holds Lead

Two new polls suggest Mr. Reagan is maintaining or expanding his lead over Walter F. Mondale with less than two weeks left in the 1984 campaign, The Associated Press reported Wednesday in Washington.

In an ABC News-Washington Post poll, Mr. Reagan was leading Mr. Mondale by 12 percentage points, 54 percent to 42 percent, the same margin as before the second presidential debate.

A new Harris poll showed Mr. Reagan leading 56 percent to 42 percent, an increase over last week's 9-point margin in the same poll.

CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Helms Wins Round on '82 Complaint

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Senator Jesse Helms has won a partial victory in his battle to delay until after the Nov. 6 election a ruling on whether his political organizations violated campaign laws in 1982.

A U.S. appeals court panel reversed Wednesday a ruling Oct. 4 by a federal district judge that would have forced the Federal Election Commission to rule on the alleged violations before the election. The case was sent back to the lower court for reconsideration.

The outcome could affect one of this year's closest Senate races, in which Governor James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina, a Democrat, seeks to unseat Senator Helms, a Republican.

The complaint, filed by Rep. Charles Ross, Democrat of North Carolina, said the National Congressional Club and Jefferson Marketing Inc. had violated campaign laws by selling advertising and other services to his opponents in his 1982 House race at giveaway prices.

Democrats Press Voter Registration

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of the Democratic Party, Charles T. Manatt, said Thursday that the party had helped register about half of the more than five million Democrats who signed up to vote for the first time this year.

He said the party's fund-raising efforts, headed by the staff of the presidential candidate Walter F. Mondale, have raised \$18.5 million for registration and voter drives this fall. Mr. Manatt said it was by far the most the party had ever raised for such activities.

A Year Later, Grenada Is Limping Along

By Joseph Treaster
New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — A year after the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, American soldiers are still patrolling the streets of the Caribbean island and helping to run the police stations, and they are enjoying the same kind of popularity as when they first arrived.

U.S. aid technicians have noted that the country often is without electricity, the telephones do not work, the water supply is unpredictable and the roads are crumbling. They have devised programs to take care of most of these problems, they say, and about \$50 million in aid has been allocated for the country. But, so far, not much has changed since the Oct. 25, 1983, invasion.

Perhaps more than anything, Grenadians and Americans here say, the past year has been a time of gradual psychological recovery from some of the most traumatic events in the island's history: the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the seizure of the government by a hard-line Marxist faction and finally, the U.S.-led invasion.

Religious services Thursday commemorated the invasion, which U.S. officials and many Grenadians often refer to as either "the intervention" or "the rescue mission." A chaplain said a few words Thursday in memory of the 20 Americans killed in the military operation.

On Monday, officials of St. George's University School of Medicine, which is run by Americans and has a largely American student body, are to unveil a bronze monument to the dead U.S. servicemen. As a partial explanation for the invasion, President Ronald Reagan said he feared that American students at the school might be taken hostage.

According to U.S. officials, most of the last year has been spent assessing the needs of Grenada and devising programs to cope with them. There have been some signs of economic improvement, but U.S. and Grenadian officials say they believe most potential investors are awaiting the outcome of elections, scheduled for Dec. 3, before making a decision.

In the last few months, several political parties have started campaigning for the elections, the first to eight years. The main contenders are a middle-of-the-road coalition party and the rightist Populist Party of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who was overthrown by leftists, led by Mr. Bishop, in 1979.

Half a dozen newspapers are being published, mainly by political organizations, and the candidates are being given time on the country's one radio station.

The big airport that was begun by Cuban engineers is scheduled to open Sunday, but it will be far from complete and work is expected to continue until well into next summer.

complete and work is expected to continue until well into next summer.

For about two months this summer most of the island had electricity most of the time. But the generators have broken down again and now much of the island is without electricity for stretches of more than eight hours a day. Unemployment, which has been a problem for years, continues to hover at about 30 percent. For the first time in memory, crime, mainly burglary, is becoming a concern.

"The infrastructure job was just bigger than anyone envisioned," said Loreo E. Lawrence, the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy and the highest-ranking U.S. official in Grenada.

As the airport opens, U.S. officials also expect the Grenadians to begin operating a new \$800,000 commercial radio transmitter, which will replace one destroyed in the invasion by U.S. bombs. The United States says it plans to replace a mental hospital that was also destroyed by bombs, but work on that has not yet begun.

When the Cubans were building the airport, with its huge concrete terminal and long runway, the United States said it might be used by Soviet or other aircraft and represented a menace to security in the region. Now, the United States concedes that its forces could use the airport for military purposes. But it says the airport is intended mainly to aid the development of tourism and other aspects of Grenada's economy, which is what the Cubans said.

There have been several hopeful economic developments. Tourism, for instance, had been in decline for years, and was halted last fall by

the turmoil. Now, two cruise ships call regularly and several more have added Grenada to their winter schedules.

Economists say applications for commercial loans are up. They also say that bank deposits have increased, at least partly due to the \$1.9 million paid to Grenadians for damages that resulted from the U.S. military activities.

Most Grenadians welcomed the U.S. invasion. These days they still wave and smile at passing American jeeps on patrol.

"If they hadn't come, we might all be dead," Bruno Tobin, a 37-year-old plumber, said as he repaired a broken water line on one of the main streets in the capital.

U.S. Presence Denounced

The former Grenadian ambassador to the Organization of American States appealed Wednesday for the withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops from the Caribbean island and the "restoration of normalcy." The New York Times reported from New York.

Former Ambassador Dessima Williams, now head of a group known as the Grenada Foundation, said that what the Reagan administration termed a rescue mission was an invasion and he denounced the continued "U.S. occupation" of the island.

Mr. Williams presented a report titled "Grenada One Year After" at a news conference. The conference was called in response to a ceremony held Wednesday by President Reagan to mark the anniversary of the invasion.

Bishop Assails Sandinist 'Oppressions'

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A Roman Catholic bishop has issued a statement saying the Sandinist government is not sincerely seeking peace and is imposing "new oppressions."

Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega Mantilla of Juigalpa, head of Nicaragua's conference of bishops, said Wednesday that Sandinist ideology "promotes and institutionalizes violence" and seeks to implant "systems that the people have not accepted or chosen."

Bishop Vega said the 16-page statement represented his personal views and was not a pastoral letter.

"After five years of euphoric illusions, revolutionary myths and painful deviations, Nicaragua is now a living lesson for the entire continent," he said. "Once again, it is proven that ideological dogmas and materialistic schemes do not meet human needs. They are mechanisms for domination, plans that disregard the fundamental rights of all people."

Six months ago all 10 bishops issued a pastoral letter criticizing the government and urging that talks be opened with the rebels. That statement was denounced by the Sandinists. Some of language in Bishop Vega's statement appeared even stronger and was considered likely to increase friction between the government and the church.

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NATO Commander Requests A Revision of War Strategy

By Paul Taylor

Reuter

BRUSSELS — The NATO supreme allied commander in Europe has appealed to the alliance to adopt a new war-fighting doctrine involving deep strikes into Eastern Europe with conventional weapons in the event of an attack by the Warsaw Pact.

General Bernard W. Rogers said he hoped the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers would endorse the plan, known as a "follow-on force attack," or FOFA strategy, when they meet Dec. 4-5 in Brussels.

In an interview at his headquarters here, General Rogers said the plan already had been approved by the 14 allied chiefs of staff in NATO's military committee.

More than two years ago, General Rogers began advocating a new strategy that would rely on high-technology systems to track and destroy the second echelon of a Soviet attack in Western Europe.

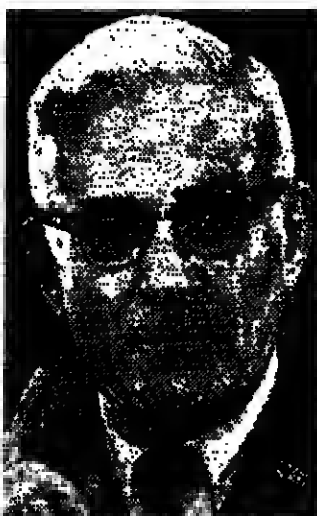
Some independent defense experts have criticized the concept because of its reliance on expensive and largely unproven technology.

Responding to criticism of the high price of the weapons associated with the strategy, the general said the systems would have to prove cost-effective.

For example, he said a conventional guided missile worth \$500,000 might be able to perform missions now done by aircraft costing up to \$25 million, without risking a pilot's life.

The weapons would be used to create chokepoints by striking bridges, road and rail junctions and marshalling yards, he said.

General Rogers said that while



General Bernard W. Rogers

repelling the enemy front line would remain NATO's top priority, "the attack of follow-on forces with conventional weapons systems may be the determinant of success in our conventional posture."

If the Warsaw Pact invaded Western Europe today, he said, NATO would face the choice between capitulation and resorting to nuclear weapons "within days and not weeks."

Because of shortages of ammunition, trained reserves and pre-positioned spare equipment, "we just cannot sustain ourselves in the conventional posture to the length that we should be able to," the general said.

Asked if NATO's tactical nuclear weapons were still usable, given Soviet parity, he said: "I believe the

credibility of our deterrent has been placed in jeopardy because of the widening gap in force capabilities that goes on every year."

But he said uncertainty about a possible Western nuclear response to a conventional attack, even if it seemed illogical, was an important part of deterring a possible Soviet attack.

General Rogers stressed that he did not advocate that NATO adopt the more far-reaching official U.S. doctrine of air-land battle, which involves pre-emptive strikes and ground counteroffensives.

"That's hogwash," said the former U.S. Army chief of staff. "What I'm talking about is the use of weapon systems and not masses of forces attacking to Prague or Warsaw."

Among systems under study are pilotless drones to transmit data on forces far beyond the horizon, split-second data processing and target acquisition and so-called "smart" munitions that home in on individual tanks or radar emitters, the general said.

"Technology is emerging very quickly," he said, referring to the applications of micro-electronics in weapons and guidance systems. "The rapidity is almost mind-boggling."

General Rogers said that under the proposed strategy the first target would be Soviet operational maneuver groups, which are highly mobile armored units deployed behind the front lines.

Critics have said that his strategy places too much emphasis on forces far behind the battle lines that might be less relevant than the maneuver groups.

U.S. Bishops Say U.K. Must Act to Find Ulster Peace

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

DUBLIN — A group of American Roman Catholic bishops said Thursday that the British government must be the "important actor" in finding a political solution to end what the bishops called the "desperation" of pervasive unemployment, job discrimination and violence in Northern Ireland.

While calling it "repulsive" for Irish-Americans to give money knowingly to support violence in the north, Archbishop John O'Connor of New York warned that the problems of Northern Ireland went well beyond trying to end the activities of the Provisional IRA and other violent groups, both Catholic and Protestant.

Appearing with three other U.S. bishops at a press conference after they ended a four-day tour of the north, Archbishop O'Connor said people must "look more carefully" beyond the IRA's actions "at what are alleged to be the underlying causes, the injustices, that provoke violence."

Bishop James Malone, president of the U.S. Bishops' Conference, spoke of the "evident job discrimination" and unemployment rates running to "40, 50 and even 60 percent among Catholics," who make up about one-third of Northern Ireland's population. There are about a million Protestants in the province, most of them loyal to Britain.

The bishops visited prisons in the north, and prisoners' families. Without commenting on the innocence or guilt of those in prison, they said in a statement that "we are greatly concerned about the allegations of indefinite imprisonment without trials, charges of abuse in strip-searching and the widespread distrust among certain communities of the judicial system in general."

Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa, California, said there were also poor Protestants who "feel as trapped as many Catholics." He said that the biggest point stressed to them was the need for U.S. public opinion to understand "the key role Britain has to play in solving the problem. The ball is in the court of the British government."

He said this was particularly so since publication this spring of a report by the New Ireland Forum on possible routes to peace in the north. The forum brought together the main moderate Catholic leaders of north and south.

"All segments of the population



Archbishop John O'Connor

here are almost in desperation looking to see what will happen, to see if the British government will open the door for progress," Bishop Hurley said. He said that "the tendency to make the IRA the only issue" in the United States "is a serious mistake."

Bishop Malone said the bishops' visit led to a new understanding of the need for a political solution and "an important actor in this must be the British government."

The bishops spoke a few weeks before the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was due to come to Dublin to discuss Northern Ireland with Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald, the main force behind the forum report.

The Irish are pressing for Britain to take a new initiative. But Mrs. Thatcher said last week that she did not see what Britain could do now and that peace could only come if the divided factions in the North decided they wanted it.

Officials of both Britain and the Irish republic are known to have been annoyed by the U.S. bishops' decision to invite all five Northern Ireland parliamentary parties, including Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, to meet with them. But in the event, they did not confer with Sinn Féin representatives.

Bishop Malone said that, in their meetings in the North, they were told that "a substantial percentage of money" sent by "certain U.S. sources" was used for buying arms but that some is also used for "human purposes" such as aiding families of prisoners.

The U.S.-based Noraid group is estimated to send at least \$300,000 a year to the north.

Archbishop O'Connor said he would recommend "very, very strongly" against sending money for arms. He said the kind of American help that the north's Catholics needed was for more U.S. businesses to set up operations there.

Bishop Hurley pointed to one positive development in Northern Ireland, saying housing had improved substantially in 10 years.

Kenzo's Burst of Color Ends Season

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Kenzo, the most Parisian of all Japanese designers, wound up the fashion season Wednesday night with a summery collection bursting with color and unaffected joy.

A friendly, popular person, Kenzo attracted scores of designers to his show, including Claude Montana, Azzedine Alaïa, Jacqueline Jacobson of Dorothea and

HEBE DORSEY

Sonia Rykiel. Kenzo has grown up, and so have his clothes, as well as his prices. He is through with ruffled minis and otherwise junior-oriented styles.

Instead, he showed more mature, his-and-hers loose and fluid pajamas, longer skirts and Nehru costumes. Here and there, he also had mini-skirts and ruffled dolls' dresses but these were incidental.

The beginning was the best because while Kenzo had whiffs of Arabian desert and Persia, he never laid it on too thick. There was a Berber striped coat here, a Nehru suit there. But at the end, it came closer to a Rio carnival than a fashion presentation. It was also another indication that undiluted folklore is out, at least for this season.

"This is why Saint Laurent was so good," Paloma Picasso, who was wearing Alaïa's body-hugging suit, said. "He was pure and Parisian."

Kenzo used his short, cropped jacket to best advantage. He achieved a new layered style by putting it over a longer shirt, worn outside a new version of his baggy pants, which are now neatly pleated around the waist. The strictly tailored and serious linen blazer was also used extensively, including over see-through chiffon skirts, in two differently colored layers.

A wizard with fabrics, Kenzo showed pajamas of striped cotton in pastel shades and combined summery batiks, in colorful stripes and plaids, with satin shirts. The Nehru suits, made out of crisp linen, were among his most attractive and mature looks as were knits, which were often long, brightly-colored Peruvian-inspired tunics over pants.

Beach attire included striped terry cloth loosely wrapped around the hips, as if the model, whose wet hair looked as if she had just stepped out of the shower, had taken the towel off the rack. An equally casual bra was made out of a draped scarf. Also, for the beach were the colorful Tahitian outfits, in tropical Gauguin colors and worn with drop earrings and straw collars.

Throughout the show, the models wore turbans or baseball caps and pastel espadrilles.



Striped pants and droopy tops in the collection by Kenzo.

The season has been a mildly exciting one. Montana, who usually dominates the scene, took a breather this time but he has done so much for fashion already that he had every right to do so. He has single-handedly turned fashion around, from the gloomy, droopy black-and-gray Japanese look of six months ago to an explosive and colorful scene. Karl Lagerfeld once again emerged as a fashion ace.

Thierry Mugler is still a versatile designer who deserves a second look, while Jean-Paul Gaultier had the freshest approach.

There was a contingent of young talents, who tried to group them-

selves under various labels. A great many were still at an immature stage but the fact that they were there at all was promising.

Unlike previous seasons, when the couturiers' luxurious ready-to-wear seemed dull in comparison with the new designers' outlandish ideas, this season, houses like Chanel, Emanuel Ungaro, Valentino and Jean-Louis Scherrer stood out as solid, reliable value. Maybe things have been moving too fast in fashion lately and women need to let the dust settle.

As usual, Saint Laurent understood it best and set the fashion record straight.

EC Parliament Approves Emergency Budget

Reuter

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament adopted an emergency supplementary budget on Thursday to ensure payment of farm subsidies until the end of the year.

The Parliament backed down on its demand that the community's 10 national governments provide advances in excess of the 1 billion European Currency Units (about \$750 million) they had promised to help fill a 1.8-billion ECU deficit in the budget.

The parliament defied the EC Council of Ministers by inserting its own higher estimate of community customs-duty proceeds for the year. In effect, the largely advisory Parliament was asserting a right to

make pronouncements on EC revenues as well as spending.

The council had said that 500 million ECU in reductions must be found in other programs to finance essential farm spending. By issuing its estimate that customs duties would bring in an additional 260 million ECUs, the Parliament asserted that only half those cuts would be needed.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, Portuguese and EC officials said they had agreed that the process of bringing Portugal into the community was "irreversible."

Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal was in Dublin on Wednesday to sign a statement saying that the two sides had reached a large measure of agreement and hoped to resolve remaining issues

soon. Portuguese officials had asked for such a document.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, the current EC president, signed the statement on behalf of the community. Government sources said the move was aimed at calming Portuguese impatience over an apparent lack of progress after seven years of negotiations.

The target date for the entry of Portugal and Spain is Jan. 1, 1986.

"There can, and will, be no slippage in this date," Mr. FitzGerald said.

Mr. Soares was asked at a news conference if Portugal would consider joining without Spain if negotiations failed to break a deadlock over Spanish wine and fishing rights. He replied he could not foresee this happening.

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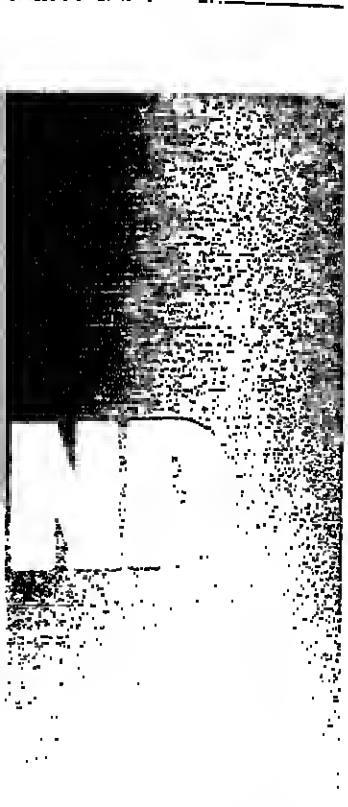
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tops in the collection by Kenzo.

Under various labels, a great many were still of an immature stage but the fact that they were there at all was promising.

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tops in the collection by Kenzo.

Israel Slowly Returns to Africa

Offers Military, Economic Aid to Regain Diplomatic Ties

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — When two Nigerian tribal dignitaries visited Israel this summer, government officials rolled out a red carpet and treated them to a well-publicized meeting with Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time.

A day later, the Nigerian government, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel, publicly disavowed the visit.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari said at a press conference in Lagos that his government had been "embarrassed" by the unofficial trip. The two dignitaries later were suspended from their ceremonial government positions.

The incident illustrates the hopes Israel harbors and the obstacles it faces as it conducts a campaign to regain a diplomatic foothold in black Africa. Eleven years after its diplomats were expelled from most of the continent as a result of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Israel is attempting to edge its way back.

Offering economic and military incentives to governments in need of both, Israel has persuaded two states, Zaire and Liberia, to re-establish full diplomatic ties, and it maintains second-level "interest offices" in eight others.

In other countries, including Nigeria, black Africa's wealthiest nation and with more than 80 million people, its most populous, Israel has established a network of economic ties that officials hope some day will lead to more formal relations.

For Israel, the attempted return to Africa is an effort to break through the isolation that has separated it from most of the Third World. Coupled with a rapid expansion of Israeli trade and economic involvement in Africa, it is also seen as a way of countering Arab influence while pursuing Israel's strategic and financial interests.

But the road back has been difficult. The only two African leaders to return to re-establish relations, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and General Samuel K. Doe of Liberia, are dictators. Israeli military and intelligence support for them has contributed to an image of Israel as a nation whose expertise is sought by African leaders more concerned with personal survival than national prosperity.

"Africa was our first and most serious diplomatic setback, so it's only natural for Israel to try to go back now," said Naomi Chazan, head of the African studies department at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"My quarrel is with how we have gone about it," she said. "There's a strong conflict between two images: the Israel that makes deserts bloom and the bully, macho, militaristic defender of fragile regimes. It's counterproductive to try to be both."

Knowledgeable sources in Israel said the government sells arms regularly to six black African states and has "occasional" dealings with several others.

The only customer the government publicly has acknowledged is Zaire. Published reports suggest that Zaire has bought \$8 million to \$16 million worth of Israeli military equipment during the past two years. Other regular clients are said to include Chad, Gabon and the Central African Republic.

There also are unconfirmed reports that during the past two years, Israel has supplied military assistance to the Marxist government of Ethiopia, which under the late Emperor Haile Selassie was one of Israel's staunchest African allies.

Perceiving themselves as natural allies of the newly independent Africans, the Israelis poured in agricultural, health and military specialists in the 1960s and built hospitals and clinics. They gave training and financial support to black nationalists opposing colonial regimes in Mozambique and Rhodesia and trained 6,000 to 7,000 African students in Israel. At one time, Israel had 27 embassies in Africa, more than the United States.

In return, the African states were among Israel's strongest supporters in the United Nations.

But this period came to an end in 1973. By the end of that year, every black-ruled state except Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho, all of which operated under the influence of South Africa, had severed relations with Israel. At the time, Israeli diplomats attributed the setback to Arab pressure.

In retrospect, the Israelis appear more willing to concede that other matters were also involved, that the cutoff reflected a growing African assertion of solidarity with other developing nations and the ascendancy of the Organization of African Unity, whose members include nearly a dozen Arab and Moslem-dominated countries.

African unity has been fractured seriously in recent years and African self-confidence drained in a decade marked by drought, political unrest and economic decline. There is disenchantment with the Arab states, which many Africans contend never fulfilled promises of financial assistance, along with a decline in the influence of Moscow, which had strongly encouraged the diplomatic break with Israel.

"Internal domestic needs are again dictating African foreign policies," Miss Chazan said. "Countries are looking for alternatives."

Crime Rings From Japan Said to Widen U.S. Network

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Yakuza, an organized crime network with more than 100,000 members in Japan, is increasing operations in the United States with drug-smuggling, gun-running, prostitution, gambling, extortion and money-laundering activities, according to the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

The largest Yakuza operations in the United States are in Hawaii, the commission said Wednesday, where members prey on Japanese tourists and the large Japanese-American community.

However, in the last five years the Yakuza have also been active in Los Angeles and San Francisco, buying import-export businesses, real estate, oil leases, nightclubs, restaurants, gift shops and tour agencies, according to the commission.

Yakuza members have purchased businesses and property in Arizona, Washington, Colorado and Nevada, which law enforcement officials say is part of a vast money-laundering operation.

In New York, Japanese businessmen have been hired into high-stakes gambling operations jointly operated by Yakuza associates and Italian-American crime figures, according to a Japanese businessman who testified before the commission disguised in a black hood and robes.

"They are devastating and they are dangerous," said Irving Kaufman, an appeals court judge who heads the commission. The panel, operating on a \$5.5-million budget, is charged with investigating organized crime.

So far, Mr. Kaufman said, the U.S. government has "paid little attention" to organized crime in



William French Smith

the American Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese communities. This crime was the subject of three days of hearings here by the commission that were opened Tuesday by Attorney General William French Smith.

The Yakuza, organized into hundreds of societies that trace their origins to 17th-century feudal Japan, are known for tattoos that cover their bodies from the neck to legs.

The tattoos, made with needles that penetrate deep into the flesh, show that a man can undergo great pain and he is a Yakuza for life," said a former Japanese member who testified Wednesday in black robes and with the help of a translator.

So far, according to Detective George Min of the Los Angeles Police Department and other witnesses, the Yakuza, unlike the Chinese societies known as triads, have not recruited members among Americans of Oriental extraction.

■ New 'Crime Cartels'

On Tuesday, Attorney General Smith said that "new crime cartels" from Asia were spreading to the United States. The New York Times reported.

The commission heard testimony Tuesday from six law enforcement agents and from two disguised witnesses about the activities of new Chinese street gangs in the United States.

Westmoreland Never Asked Figures Be Falsified, Intelligence Chief Says

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The head of military intelligence in South Vietnam in 1967 has testified that General William C. Westmoreland never asked him to falsify intelligence reports and, if the general had, he would have disobeyed him.

Lieutenant General Phillip B. Davidson Jr., 68 and now retired, was giving his second day of testimony Wednesday during the trial in federal court of a \$120-million libel suit brought by General Westmoreland against CBS in connection with a 1982 documentary.

The documentary said that U.S. military intelligence officers engaged in a conspiracy to suppress information about a high enemy presence before the Tet offensive of January 1968. General Westmoreland commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968.

General Davidson was not interviewed for the CBS documentary, but officers under him were.

General Davidson was far from coming during direct examination by Dan M. Burt, General Westmoreland's lawyer. But he could not recall many of the events that were brought up in cross-examination by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS.

General Westmoreland contends that CBS and several other defendants libeled him in a 1982 documentary titled "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

General Davidson said he had deceived President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arbitrarily set a ceiling of 300,000 on enemy strength, suppressed reports of a higher enemy presence and engineered a cover-up on the Tet offensive.

The documentary said General Westmoreland's command had blocked reports from some officers in its "combined intelligence center" that 25,000 North Vietnamese troops were entering South Vietnam each month in the fall of 1967.

General Davidson said Wednesday there was no evidence that infiltration had reached such proportions before January 1968.

Moreover, General Davidson said, there was usually a six-month time lag before most intelligence officers would know the magnitude of infiltration.

General Davidson said he and other ranking officers learned as early as November 1967 that 25,000 North Vietnamese were moving southward toward Khe Sanh, a U.S. base in northern South Vietnam that came under siege before the Tet offensive.

But the source of the information, the general said, was highly secret communications intelligence from the National Security Agency.

General Davidson said that such information was not normally shared with officers in the "combined intelligence center" because Vietnamese with fewer security checks worked there.

Relying on military reports that were compiled after the Tet offensive, General Davidson told Mr. Burt that the size of the "attacking force" was 84,000, much lower than the figure that CBS is expected to advance later in the trial.

According to the CBS documentary, the U.S. military was caught unprepared for the size of the offensive.

Among the key issues in the trial

is a 1967 decision by General Westmoreland to drop a category of enemy personnel — the self-defense and secret self-defense forces — from the official listing of enemy strength. The CBS documentary indicated that the decision was unwarranted militarily and was prompted by the general's desire to hold the total enemy strength figure below 300,000.

General Westmoreland and General Davidson have said that the decision was based on their belief that those forces did not pose a military threat.

General Davidson said Wednesday that he gave comparatively little attention to the debate over enemy strength then raging between General Westmoreland's command and the Central Intelligence Agency. The agency wanted to increase the estimate of enemy strength to as much as 500,000.

But Mr. Boies pointed to instructions General Davidson had given a subordinate in August 1967 that "this headquarters will not accept a figure in excess of the current strength figure carried by the press," or about 300,000.

In another memorandum that same month General Davidson wrote that the figure of combat strength "must take a steady and significant downward trend as I am convinced this reflects true enemy status."

Swiss Give Zia Foe Residency

BERN — A Pakistani opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto, has been allowed residency in Switzerland, the Justice Ministry said Wednesday. It said her permit would be valid until February and then subject to review. Her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was executed in 1979 by the government of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq.

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Strike Mirrors Socialists' Isolation

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Laurent Fabius for lack of imagination.

Besides trying to recompile his own political prestige, confidants of Mr. Rocard say, he is concerned that the party may be heading for a period of political eclipse.

The public employees' strike protested the government's attempt to keep government salary increases to 3 percent, less than half the roughly 7 percent rate of inflation.

It was part of a wave of labor unrest led by the Communist Party, which left the government in July when Mr. Fabius took office and pledged austerity.

The Communists broke their political alliance with the Socialists because of what they regard as the Socialists' betrayal of the "common program," the leftist platform for changing France.

A prime example of this change is the new prime minister. Instead of Pierre Mauroy, a former school-teacher steeped in Socialist Party politics and rhetoric, the party now has a technocrat, Mr. Fabius, at 38 the country's youngest prime minister in a century, speaks the language of business.

Mr. Mauroy's way was to say soothingly that the government could see light at the end of the French economic tunnel; Mr. Fabius says bluntly that France needs a painful industrial modernization, even if that means more unemployment.

Mr. Fabius, reminiscent of the opposition conservatives, emphasizes anti-inflationary austerity, business profits and competitive exports.

This approach is aimed at the middle ground in French politics, but it has failed to win significant support in the French electorate or business community. Fewer than 40 percent of the French would vote for leftist parties, close to a postwar low, and less than 25 percent would vote Socialist, according to several recent polls, including those conducted for publications of the left.

The Socialists, said Dominique Moisi, a French political analyst, "are blamed by leftists for applying right-wing policies and rejected by the right for pursuing ineptly policies that the right believes it could do better."

The Socialist government's initial experiments in raising the buying power of lower-paid French workers contributed to inflation while other industrial countries outperformed France economically.

Many Socialist analysts now concede that these early concessions to trade-union and party hard-liners caused economic damage that handicapped the current recovery effort.

Publicly, the Socialist leadership has not acknowledged the need to answer party questioning. The strategy of both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius is to stick to their austere new line, trying to forge a national consensus on the need for a painful industrial overhaul and hoping the French economy will improve enough by the 1986 parliamentary elections for voters to credit them with responsible management.

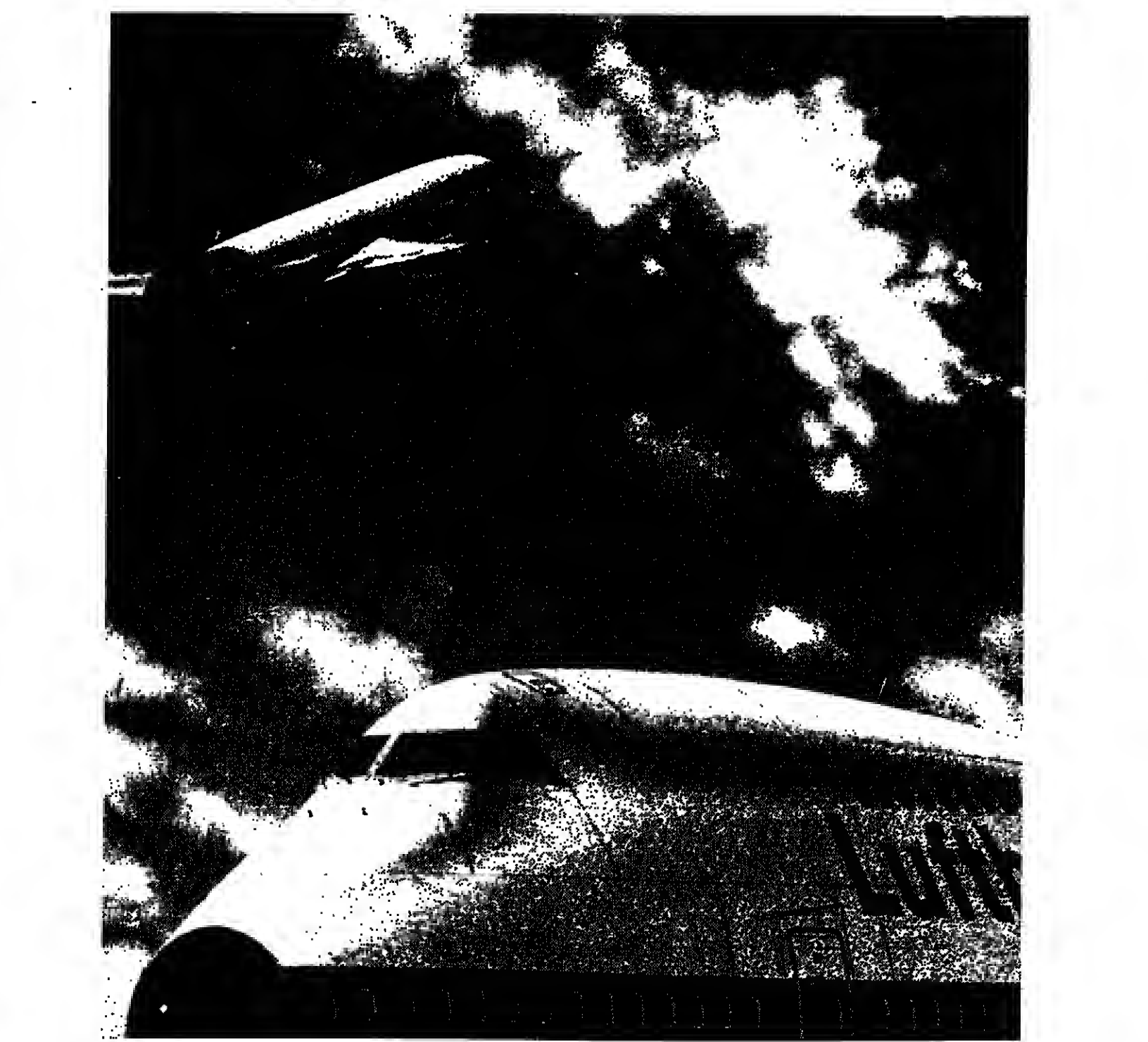
The Socialists, despite their unpopularity, can remain a key party in 1986. Under planned changes in election rules, proportional representation would favor small parties, and the Socialists, facing a divided opposition, could conceivably lead a coalition, either with the Communists or with centrist groups.

But the Socialist Party will almost certainly be much smaller and less influential — an ironic aftermath to the 1981 election, which was welcomed as the victory of a political party, not of a charismatic leader such as de Gaulle.

The French presidency has brought out Mr. Mitterrand's capacity for realpolitik, increasingly at the expense of party dogma.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Both Failed the Test

For most of their second debate last Sunday, Ronald Reagan was calling Walter Mondale weak and Walter Mondale was calling Ronald Reagan dumb. Instead of proving himself right or the other man wrong, each candidate just replayed the claims of his commercials that the president is, above all, a mindless militarist or that Mr. Mondale is, deep down, a Communist. Call it, at that low level, a draw. Both men succeeded in evading hard questions.

It was the public that lost. Consider the gravest issue of national security: How will the nuclear competition with the Soviet Union end? It is not beyond the wit of man to state the candidates' competing prescriptions.

Mr. Reagan believes all recent presidents engaged in "unilateral disarmament" that left the Russians "superior." He is determined to achieve American superiority instead, either by unilateral buildup or, if the Russians can be frightened enough, with their agreement. He seeks superiority not only in offensive weapons, which deter attack by threatening a holocaust. To try to make America invulnerable he would also break out of treaties forbidding defensive weapons. Eventually he would offer this defense technology to the Soviets if they accepted "real" disarmament.

Mr. Mondale thinks nuclear superiority is unattainable, indeed meaningless, and therefore finds the arms race pointless, dangerous. He concedes that he foresees no alternative to deterring attack with the threat of mutual devastation. He would return to seeking agreements that guarantee retaliatory "parity"—the certainty that either side could destroy the other no matter which attacked first. He would not pursue defensive weapons because no effective ones are in sight—and because just trying would only stimulate a race for new, overpowering offensive weapons.

There you are: rival positions easily stated. But did either man even come close to framing the issue in that honest fashion? No, and why not? Apparently because Mr. Reagan was afraid to be shown up as indifferent to negotiation, while Mr. Mondale was afraid to show up as punting for Soviet acquiescence. Their mutual name-calling not only replaced serious debate but prevented it.

So, too, on Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan, despite current embarrassment about assassinations, clearly believes that a proxy army of dissidents can cause enough havoc to topple the Marxist Sandinist regime or force it to change its spots. Mr. Mondale obviously believes that force is justifiable only to prevent the Sandinists from stirring rebellion or attacking elsewhere.

Once again, an easily defined difference. But again the president preferred not to be seen as the sponsor of a military solution, and Mr. Mondale preferred to drown his "contain but live" formula in tough-sounding mush.

There was no time for the complexities of other societies, no time even to rank America's capacities to control events abroad. When they came to the Middle East the debaters retreated into a narrow squabble about protection of the marines who died in Lebanon. Here they mirrored their caricatures of each other, with Mr. Mondale complaining about the failure to retaliate and Mr. Reagan boasting of restraint. What the public lost in all this was a precious opportunity to be instructed in the risks and promise of different approaches. The candidates came to the debates obsessed with the knowledge that millions of voters are more concerned with personality than policy. Thus intimidated into striking poses, they never even tried persuasion. On that most crucial test of leadership, both men failed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reagan and Armageddon

The Book of Revelation last got a big press in 1976, when Hollywood used it as the basis of a little movie called "The Omen." It showed any number of bad things happening to any number of good people because Satan, in the shape of a small boy, was back in town—and Armageddon was just around the corner. Now the Book of Revelation is getting an even bigger press: Some very serious people are worried that President Reagan subscribes to Armageddon prophecy and may even be influenced by it in designing nuclear policy.

Many Armageddonists are among Mr. Reagan's most enthusiastic supporters. They believe that America's enemies are God's enemies and that to destroy Satan is therefore to do God's work. The final Battle of Armageddon would be fierce ("whoever was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire"), but the survivors would live with Christ in the new Jerusalem. And, according to the Armageddonists, the signs that the battle is near are all around.

That some Americans suspect Mr. Reagan of also seeing those signs is not surprising. In 1980, as on several occasions before he ran for president, he said, "We may be the generation that sees Armageddon." He said it again in 1983 when asked about his characterization of the Soviet Union as "an evil empire," adding that "there have been times in the past when

people thought the end of the world was coming... but never anything like this." And in last Sunday's debate the president said that "no one knows whether Armageddon is a thousand years away or day after tomorrow," implying that he thinks it will come some day.

This week a coalition of Christian and Jewish leaders asked Mr. Reagan to repudiate the Armageddon ideology as a perversion of Scripture and a danger to national security. Even the Reverend Jerry Falwell joined them, charging that evangelical theologians falsely hold a nuclear holocaust to be imminent and inevitable. Leaders of the religious right condemned this protest as subjecting the president to an unfair test of faith. But is it any more unfair than the tests to which he has subjected others? It was Mr. Reagan who said that he did not believe someone could be compassionate and yet support a woman's right to abortion.

It is hard to believe that the president actually allows Armageddon ideology to shape his policies toward the Soviet Union. Yet it was he who first portrayed the Russians as satanic and it is he who keeps on talking about that final battle. A president who so readily invokes religious references ought to be able to state clearly what this one has to do with anything on his White House desk.

The right answer is "nothing."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Up From Foul Tunnels

The Apollo Project to land men on the moon presented technology in its best light—an imaginative use of high skills to accomplish a stirring and peaceful purpose. But that high venture began in the subterranean factories of Nazi Germany. And the links between the light and the dark were direct: The project manager for Apollo's Saturn-5 rocket, Arthur Rudolph, turns out to have been the production manager in charge of slave laborers who built the German V-2 missile.

Mr. Rudolph was one of 118 German rocket engineers brought to America after World War II. The Justice Department, belatedly examining his past, announced on Oct. 17 that he had resigned his U.S. citizenship earlier this year rather than face deportation charges that he worked thousands of slave laborers to death.

Most were prisoners of war. They worked in underground tunnels built to protect the German missile factory from air attack. Conditions were so appalling that even Albert Speer, Hitler's economics minister, described them as barbarous. A Justice Department official now says: "Some of the workers we talked to, grown men, broke down and wept recalling the conditions in that factory."

There was no heat or ventilation in the

tunnels. Living underground, the prisoners worked 12-hour shifts, seven days a week. Beatings and executions were common. On one occasion Mr. Rudolph attended the slow hanging, before the rest of the workers, of 12 prisoners accused of sabotage. Out of a labor force of 60,000, 20,000 to 30,000 were killed.

Could the German rocket engineers not have known about the means used to realize their designs? Did the United States so desperately need the skills of this unsavory crew that it was willing to ignore their crimes? As the Cold War intensified, American authorities seemed less inclined to press their inquiries. The inventive dwarfs who worked men to death in dark tunnels for Hitler's ends were as happy to work for the U.S. Army or NASA. Rocket building is no easy art. Constructing the V-2 missile, especially in wartime conditions, was a remarkable technical achievement, the fruit of an effort equivalent to the Manhattan Project to develop atomic weapons. The first rockets developed after the war, in the Soviet Union as well as in America, were mere adaptations. Talented men can work for an evil cause. Too bad that Mr. Rudolph's talents were also judged essential to an untainted one.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

FROM OUR OCT. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Political Babel in New York

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall is going after the vote in twenty different languages this year. If the Democratic organization does not get its share of the great cosmopolitan vote it won't be because it didn't try. Spellbinders have been engaged to disseminate doctrine in Yiddish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Greek, Italian, Polish, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Chinese, Danish, French, German, Armenian and Boweryese, among other tongues. There is no reason why any man, no matter his nationality, should be without a mass meeting. He can have it for the asking. The international oratorical brigade has been rehearsing. When they all get together it sounds like a flock of crows being run through a sausage machine.

1934: Political Fisticuffs in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS — First blood in the hot local election contest expected here next month was drawn in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel [on Oct. 25], when Senator John H. Overton and Burt W. Henry, president of the Honest Election League of New Orleans, tangled in three minutes of fast and furious fisticuffs. Bystanders finally succeeded in separating the two and then carried the badly battered Senator to his rooms. He was bleeding profusely when the fight was stopped. It followed Senator Overton's refusal to apologize to Mr. Henry for remarks on the floor of the Senate when Mr. Henry's organization was contesting the Senator's election due to the backing of the political machine of Senator Huey Long.

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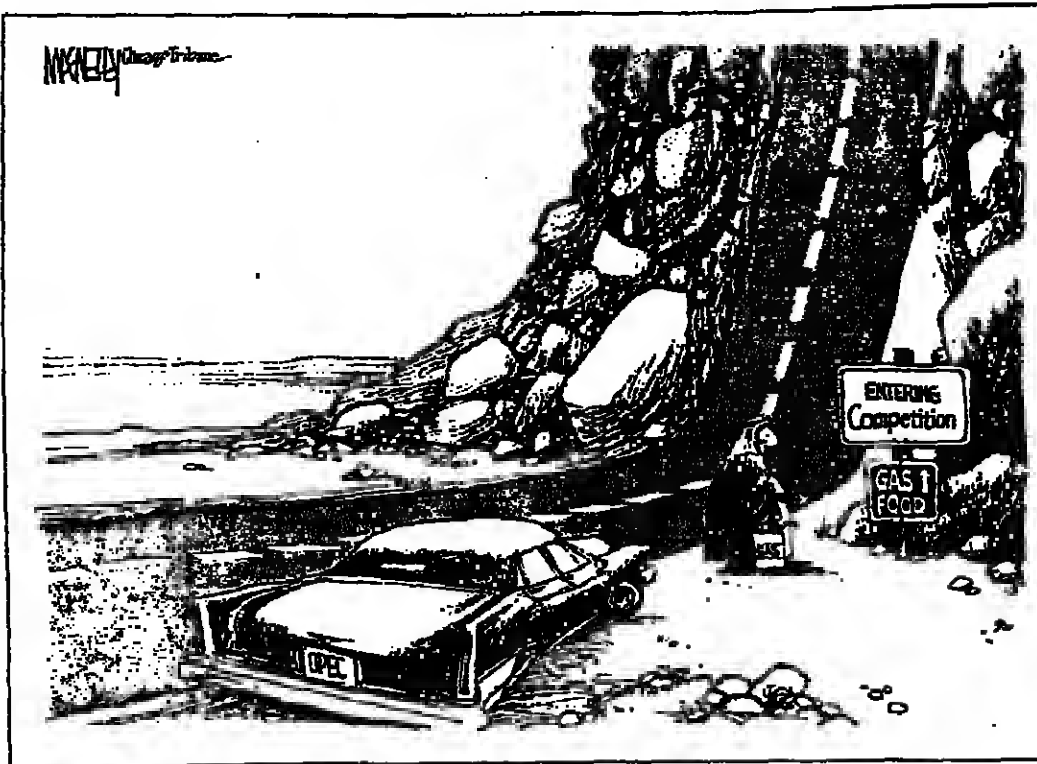
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Washington and Latin America: Three Critiques

Pressure for Human Rights Is the Realistic Policy

By Orville H. Schell

NEW YORK — The hero's welcome accorded to former President Jimmy Carter when he visited South America this month was a tribute to his identification with human rights. Here is an opportunity to re-evaluate the complaint, still heard with some frequency, that the human rights policies of the Carter administration damaged the strategic interests of the United States by alienating the military governments of otherwise friendly and important allies.

Mr. Carter's visit showed that nothing could be further from the truth. Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, whose writings on this subject earned her appointment by President Reagan as chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, focused her arguments on Latin America and cited Bolivia as an example. In the last month of the Carter administration she criticized the preoccupation with human rights that led Mr. Carter to take steps to undo a military coup in that country.

Detaching "a significant Communist/Castroite component" in the coalition that supported the elected president, Hernán Siles Zuazo, she criticized Mr. Carter's intensity in

opposing the coup and asserted that five years earlier "the U.S. would have welcomed a coup 10 years earlier." "The U.S. would have sponsored it" and 15 years earlier "we would have conducted it." The Carter administration's effort to throw its weight behind Mr. Siles Zuazo, and against a coup, showed its "indifference to strategic concerns."

As it happens, Mr. Siles Zuazo has served as president of Bolivia for the last three years. By now not even the Reagan administration believes that his democratic government threatens U.S. strategic interests. In fact, much in keeping with the approach charted by Mr. Carter, the Reagan administration acted a few months ago to help head off a military coup in Bolivia. Sadly, but not surprisingly, no one in Washington gave any credit to the Carter human rights policy.

Bolivia was not on Mr. Carter's itinerary on this trip. His stops did, however, include the two most strategically significant countries in South America, Brazil and Argentina.

Among those who greeted Mr.

Carter in Brazil was Leonel Brizola, now governor of Rio de Janeiro, who credited him with saving his life. Among those who greeted him in Argentina was Jacobo Timerman, back from exile and now editor of the country's largest circulation evening newspaper, who also credited Mr. Carter with saving his life. President Raúl Alfonsín, although not so immediately affected by Mr. Carter's human rights policy, made clear by his welcome how much he believed that policy did for Argentina.

It now seems evident that, although the Carter administration may have alienated repressive military regimes by criticizing their

Reagan Talks as if He Sees No Philippine Alternative

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Picking up after the president when he has been flinging foreign policy pronouncements around the way he did in Kansas City is hard labor, the more so because it's not easy to know where to start. If the record matters, you could start with his revisionist history of the Iranian crisis or of the war in Lebanon, or his views on Soviet nuclear deployments or the Nicaraguan "murder manual."

But if your concern is with damage limitation in a delicate, dangerous policy problem of some immediacy, you start where the State Department started, in a rare departure from prudent practice: with the president's feckless suggestion that the only alternative to the government of President Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines is a Communist takeover.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said: "I don't think the president was narrowing the situation that far. I think there is certainly recognition on everybody's part that there are other forces working for democratic change in the Philippines."

Only an institution dedicated to diplomacy could have conveyed so decorously the message that the president did not know what he was talking about. The wonder is that Walter Mondale, whose response in the debate presented him as something of an expert on the Philippines, did not correct the president. From firsthand experience as vice president Mr. Mondale is as aware as "everybody" with any understanding of the Philippines scene that there are quite respectable and powerful anti-Marcos forces working, as Mr. Hughes said, "for democratic change."

But that is not the impression the president conveyed. On the contrary, what he conveyed was an all too familiar either/or cast of mind that is entirely consistent with Vice President George Bush's famous tribute to the Marcos regime: "We love your adherence to democratic principles and to democratic process."

Mr. Reagan did not go that far. He even acknowledged that "there are things there in the Philippines that do not look good to us from the standpoint of right now of democratic rights." But the alternative, he said, "is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines."

It is that unqualified statement that shook up policy-makers at the State Department who are now struggling with the things that "do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights."

What does not look good is the damning judgment of four out of the five members of a commission appointed by Mr. Marcos himself to investigate the assassination a year ago of Benigno Aquino Jr. He was the popular and promising leader of the opposition forces that have now been so conspicuously excluded from Mr. Reagan's analysis of the alternatives in the Philippines.

The commission did much more than simply shatter Mr. Marcos's crude efforts to cover up the crime by blaming it on a Communist conspiracy. What the majority found was a military conspiracy reaching all the way up the chain of command to General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces. General Ver is intimately connected to President Marcos and his almost equally powerful wife, Imelda. The idea that he could have acted without some sense of their consent strains credulity.

We are talking, then, about a real crisis and quite probably a real crossroads in the Philippines.

Reacting with admirable foresight, the U.S. State Department has zeroed in not only on the report of the commission's chairman, which portrayed a much narrower, lower-level military "plot," but also on the unanimous findings of the other four commission members. General Ver has taken a leave of absence, which may say something about how seriously Mr. Marcos views the matter.

But the outcome is going to depend on how seriously Mr. Marcos takes the U.S. insistence that "those responsible... no matter who they may be, will be held accountable for this terrible crime." And that is going to depend, in turn, on whether he believes that, in the end, the United States will ease up rather than risk the alternative, as Mr. Reagan put it in Kansas City, of "throwing [the Philippines] to the wolves and then facing the Communist power in the Pacific."

There is no denying that America has not only a long tradition of friendship with the Philippines but also an important strategic stake in the naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field. And there is no denying the existence of a significant Communist guerrilla force.

The Philippine Communist Party is probably gaining in strength—in large part due to the democratic opposition's frustrations in its struggle against the repressions of the Marcos regime. That is precisely why the State Department is insistent that this democratic opposition be recognized, respected and afforded a decent opportunity to come to power in the inevitable transition from 19 years of Marcos rule, half of it under martial law. That is the crucial point that seems to escape Mr. Reagan when he talks about the Philippines.

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FREE INFORMATIONAL NEWS

Sophisticated Weaponry Can Backfire

By Mark A. Uhlig

NEW YORK — Now that tentative talks are under way between the Salvadoran government and the guerrillas, both sides have begun to press for battlefield advantages that translate into negotiating leverage. The sad irony in this fight-and-talk strategy is that the government's position is likely to be undermined by the \$196.5 million in U.S. military aid approved for fiscal 1984.

The new aid is likely to exacerbate the traditional weaknesses of the Salvadoran army, thereby threatening the prospects for negotiations and ultimately encouraging direct U.S. involvement in an escalating war.

According to senior U.S. officials in the area, most of the military aid money will be spent on "capital improvements"—new aircraft, helicopters and improved naval capabilities—in the hope that U.S. technology can substitute for firsthand assistance from U.S. advisers.

All the weapons contemplated in the aid package are standard tools of the U.S. military, but their use in El Salvador promises to be inappropriate, if not clearly counterproductive.

In the Salvadoran army, known for fighting a "9-to-5 war" and retreating to its barracks at night, the aid package is likely to reinforce the wrong tendencies. By relying on complex weapons and heavy firepower rather than a dedicated effort to fight the guerrillas on their own ground, the army gives up hope to regain control of the countryside, and will undoubtedly risk high civilian casualties.

The most conspicuous offenders in this regard are aircraft weapons, including the bombs, napalm and other explosives carried by A-37 jets and the extraordinarily destructive Gatling-gun fire of AC-47 gunships. Positive identification of targets from the air is difficult in any circumstances, and in conditions of guerrilla war it verges on impossibility. The inevitable result is reckless and indiscriminate bombing that kills more civilians than dispersed guerrilla fighters.

It also terrorizes civilians, forcing them to flee and depriving guerrillas of local cover and aid. The returning civilian population can hardly be expected to provide the loyal support that the government must cultivate if it is ever to win lasting peace.

The second component of the aid package—a dramatic increase in the Salvadoran helicopter force from 24 to a total of some 49 by the end of this year—can also be expected to encourage the army to fight a reactive "fireman's war," rushing troops to a crisis spot and then withdrawing them to the safety of distant bases.

Helicopters are sophisticated machines, vulnerable in battle and needing expensive technical support just to keep flying. (According to conservative Pentagon figures, the United States lost nearly 5,000 helicopters in Vietnam—approximately one for every 10 U.S. servicemen killed.) In El Salvador the question is not only who pays for and maintains them, but who flies them. With only 46 trained helicopter pilots, and four more now training in the United States, the Salvadoran army cannot hope to keep its new "air cavalry" flying for long without outside help from the U.S. military.

The third major component of the aid package—new ships—is simply wasteful. Inspired by the Reagan administration's dubious claim that Salvadoran guerrillas depend on outside sources of supply, this effort would seek to do in El Salvador what the United States cannot accomplish off its own shores—shut out illegal sea traffic—and it will undoubtedly require direct U.S. help.

All in all, the aid package suggests a familiar scenario: incremental escalation of the war, fed by and built around complex U.S. weaponry. Rather than put pressure on the guerrillas, it will do their work for them by further alienating the army from the population. Rather than set the stage for productive negotiations, it will broaden the war and encourage officers who mistake blunt firepower for diplomatic strength. It is also likely to draw the United States ever deeper into a search for military answers at the cost of American lives.

The writer, associate editor of Foreign Affairs, visited El Salvador in September. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Who Helps in Ethiopia?

Regarding the report "As Famine Worsens, Ethiopia's Regime Is Faulted" (Sept. 19) by Judith Miller:

Ethiopia claims to be able to reach nearly all of its hungry people. The government says food shortages, logistical problems and guerrilla attacks are the only obstacles to the distribution of food. In fact, nearly three million famine victims live in vast territories administered by opposition forces in Eritrea, Tigre, Wollo and Gondar—Ethiopia's northern command. The very existence of such extensive opposition-controlled zones—and of the alternative relief operations that can reach the starving there—is what the Ethiopian government seeks to cover up.

This has been amply demonstrated. Independent field monitors, hired by a largely European consortium of humanitarian agencies, have walked the far reaches of the opposition

zones—often at night and in disguise—to document the relief effort. I witnessed a distribution of food by the Eritrean Relief Association to needy peasants only two kilometers from front-line trenches. Crops and livestock—the stuff by which famines are prevented—are routinely bombed by Ethiopian fighter planes.

Ethiopia apparently intends to snuff out, by starvation, rebellions that successive regimes have been unable to crush militarily in more than 20 years, even with billions of dollars in American and now Soviet arms. Dawit Walde Giorgis, commissioner of Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Organization, said in New York last year that "there is no resistance and we can reach every famine victim." Until such myths are challenged, Ethiopia will continue to raise money for famine victims it cannot and does not intend to reach.

The silence must stop. Reliable channels exist to reach all famine victims. Grassroots International, a nonprofit agency, has sent nearly \$300,000 worth of assistance into the contested areas. We are now seeking to cooperate with other agencies wishing to do the same.

In addition to relief assistance, we must tackle the roots of famine with support for rehabilitation and development projects. Above all we must vigorously back international calls for a cease-fire to allow for safe passage of relief supplies and a negotiated settlement to the conflicts.

CHRIS CARTER, Associate Director, Grassroots International, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Regarding the opinion column "Hungry Africa Can Become Spicy" (Sept. 27) by Brij Khindoria:

It is unfortunate that Ethiopia officially embraced communism because economic hardship is to miss the point completely. True, the timing of

the creation of the Communist-style party coincided with the struggle to prevent economic collapse, but one has nothing to do with the other.

In any event Ethiopia is an aberration. You can count on the fingers of one hand the countries in Africa that are allies of the Soviet bloc.

The numbers are dwindling, if for no other reason than that when Africans face drought, famine and economic hardship, the Soviet Union cannot and does not help. Assistance comes from the West. The Ethiopian government has appealed for help in the form of half a million tons of grain. It is unlikely to come from the Soviet Union, and the lesson will not be lost on other African countries.

Africa's present economic difficulties point up the Soviet Union's inability to help. In the long and even in the short run the cards are stacked against the Soviet Union.

JONATHAN PRICE, Addis Ababa.

as if He Sees
the Alternative
Ceylin

State Department spokesman John Hughes said: "I don't think the president was narrowing the situation. I think there is certainly recognition on everybody's part that there are other forces working for democratic change in the Philippines."

Only an institution dedicated to diplomacy could have conveyed the message that the president did not know what he was talking about. The wonder is that Walter Mondale, whose response in the debate presented him as something of an expert on the Philippines, did not experience as vice president Mr. Mondale is as aware as "everybody" with any understanding of the Philippines that there are quite a few forces working for democratic change, as Mr. Hughes said.

But that is not the impression the president conveyed. On the contrary, what he conveyed was an all too familiar either/or cast of mind that is entirely consistent with Vice President George Bush's famous tribute to the Marcos regime: "We love you and to democratic principles."

Mr. Reagan did not go that far. He even acknowledged that "there are things there in the Philippines that do not look good to us from the standpoint of democratic rights." But the alternative, he said, "is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines."

It is that unqualified statement that took up policy-makers at the State Department who are now looking good to us from the standpoint of democratic rights.

What does not look good is the damning judgment of four out of the five members of a commission appointed by Mr. Marcos himself to investigate the assassination a year ago of Benigno Aquino Jr. He was the popular and promising leader of the opposition forces that have now been so conspicuously excluded from Mr. Reagan's analysis of the alternative in the Philippines.

The commission did much more than simply shatter Mr. Marcos's crude efforts to cover up the crime by blaming it on a Communist conspiracy. What the majority found was a military conspiracy reaching all the way up the chain of command to General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces. General Ver is intimately connected to President Marcos and his almost equally powerful wife, Imelda. The idea that he could have acted without some sense of their consent strains credulity.

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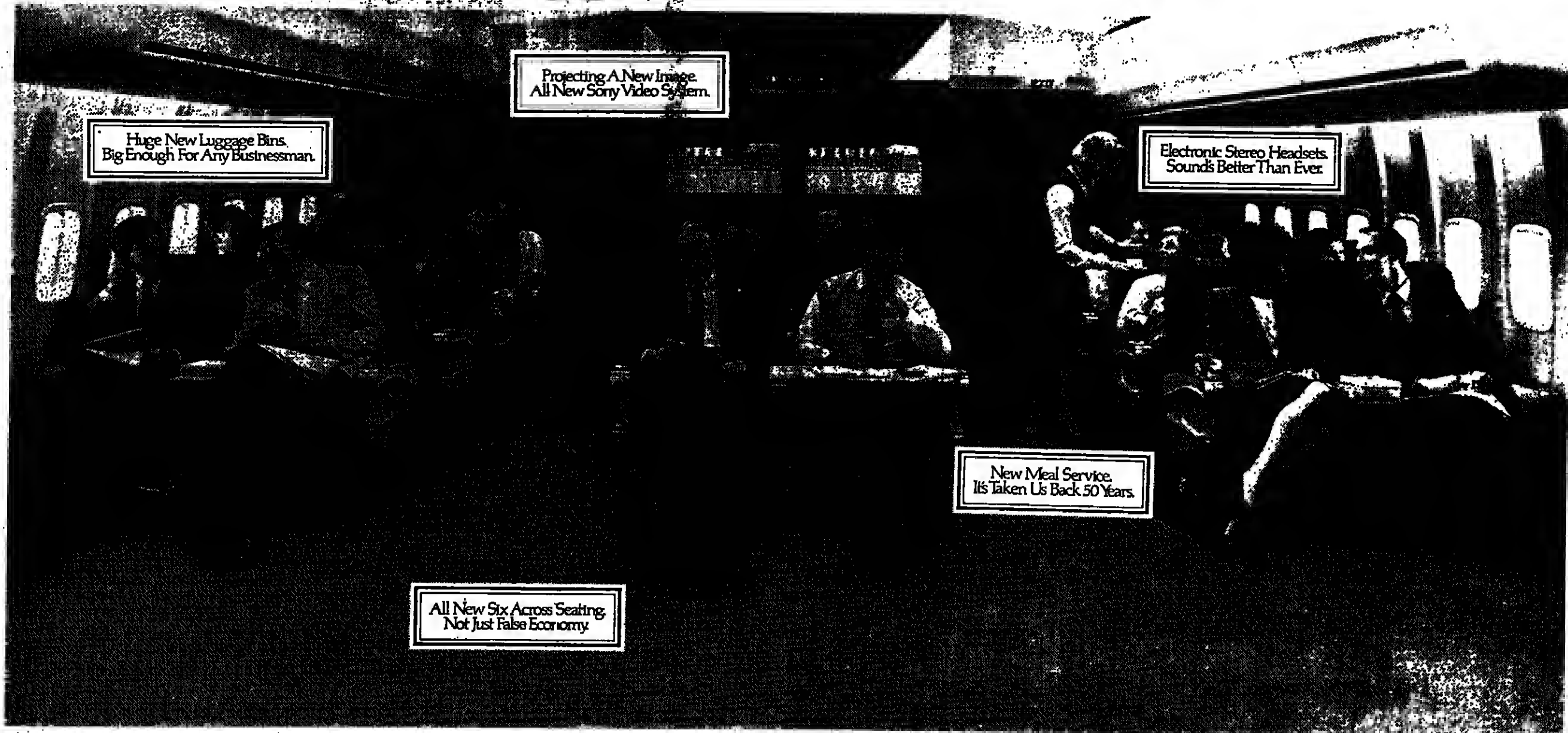
Reacting with admirable forcefulness, the U.S. State Department has reacted in no way on the report of the commission's chairman, which portrayed a much narrower, lower-level military "plot" but also on the more ominous findings of the other four commission members. General Ver has taken a leave of absence, which may say something about how seriously Mr. Marcos views the matter.

But the outcome is going to depend on how seriously Mr. Marcos takes the U.S. insistence that "those responsible" in the matter who they may be, will be held accountable for this terrible crime. And that is going to depend, in turn, on whether he believes that, in the end, the United States will ease up rather than risk the alternative, as Mr. Reagan put it, "to turn the Philippines into a Communist state."

There is no denying that America has a long tradition of friendship with the Philippines but also an important strategic stake in the naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field. And there is no denying the existence of a significant Communist guerrilla force.

The Philippines, a Communist Party probably still in its infancy, is a large part of the democratic struggle in the Philippines. It is a struggle that the United States has a right to support. That is precisely why the State Department has reacted so strongly. It is a reaction that is all too familiar to the people of the Philippines. It is a reaction that is all too familiar to the people of the Philippines.

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FAT CATS AND FAT PROFITS

In March 1982, Standard & Poor's published a list of 67 stocks which they claimed would underperform the market. We contradicted their pessimism, challenging their "routine" thinking, urging our readers to buy, not to sell, the shares on the "sick list". As contrarians, we triumphed; all but a handful of the equities on the list advanced, some of the shares quadrupled. More recently, we held another "prestigious" investment service for continuing to place a buy or hold recommendation on a roll-call of exotic issues, high-tech stocks trading at bloated Price-Earning Ratios. Once again, the "law of contrary reason" prevailed. Most of the shares have buckled: "high-tech" became "high-wreck"! False modesty is as misleading as excessive arrogance; our success is predicated upon simplistic fiscal gospel, the adage that investors should emulate "Elitists", buying into weakness, selling into strength.

Our researchers will "take on" any market letter, regardless of size or reputation. After years of extolling the virtues of gold, one of the world's most articulate gold bugs is now bearish, "seeing no fundamental or technical reason" for a reverse in the price of gold. Two years ago, the same pundit predicted that the "barbarous relic", to paraphrase Lord Keynes, would glitter to \$2,000 an ounce, in mocking the consensus. C.G.R. believes that once everyone is convinced that gold cannot upswing, it will.

To persuade the "Crowd" as to the efficacy of the law of contrary reasons is as difficult as sneaking sunrise past a rooster. Our current letter discusses why gold is under accumulation by anonymous "fat cats" feeding on mass despair, on the forced selling of the "Sweat of the Sun" by Bolsheviks and "Banana Republics". The buyers? Swiss banks, acting as "faceless" agents. Look for one more sledge hammer blow below \$340 before a sustained rally occurs, an upswing that will ignite the Aden Sisters and their groupies. The fissime lassies have purred that gold will ultimately gyrate over \$3400 an ounce; we are less euphoric, maintaining that gold will escalate above \$600 before corroding below \$320. Are we mavericks? In the summer of 1982, while the Street was cringing, while the Dow was under 800, our analysts stated: "THE DJI WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750".

In addition to reviewing precious metals, our current report recommends two low-priced emerging stocks with the dynamics to vault into prominence, as did a recent "special situation" that climbed from \$2 to \$14 in a brief time span. For your complimentary copy, please write to or telephone.

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(Continued on Page 12)

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
 RECITALS — Oct. 29: Monique Mondon-Mull soprano, Eva Salmer piano (Debussy, Ravel).
 Oct. 30: Edward Eichwalder violin, Werner Pelinka piano (Bartok, Schubert).
 Oct. 31: Stefan Mendel piano (Beethoven, Mozart).
 International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).
 THEATRE — Oct. 27: "Our Town" (Wilden).
 Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 28: Vienna Symphoniker, Hans Graf conductor, Thomas Christian violin (Beethoven).
 Oct. 29: Vienna String Trio (Beethoven, Mozart).
 RECITAL — Oct. 30: Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Haydn, Schumann).
 Staatsoper (tel: 332.40).
 OPERA — Oct. 27, 30, Nov. 1: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart).
 Oct. 28 and 31: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
 Oct. 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
 Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.32).
 MUSICAL — Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).
 Volksoper (tel: 532.40).
 OPERETTA — Oct. 29: "The Beggar Student" (Müllbacher).
 Oct. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.55).
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "Nabucco" (Verdi).
 BRUSSELS, Astoria (tel: 518.14.94).
 RECITAL — Oct. 28: Jiri Melizan soprano, Aline Zylberajch piano (Mozart, Rossini).
 Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.29.55).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Expressionism in Berlin, 1910-1920."
 LIEGE, Théâtre Royal de Liège (tel: 23.59.10).
 CONCERT — Oct. 26: Orchestre de l'Opéra Royal de Wallonie, Ronald Zollman conductor (Mozart).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Lakmé" (Debussy).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Carlsberg Glyptotek (tel: 12.10.65).
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Poul Rirkelund Quartet.
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 30: "Animals."
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "American Indian Art."
 To Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Bot."
 Odd Fellow Palace (tel: 10.16.22).
 CONCERT — Oct. 27: The Zealand Symphony Orchestra, Tamas Veto conductor, Kaja Saarikallio violin (Nordgren, Sibelius).
 Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.21.26).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 11: "Restoration Pictures."
 Thorvaldsen Museum (tel: 12.15.32).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "The Return of Thorvaldsen."
 To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
 Barbican Art Gallery — To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective."
 Barbican Hall — Oct. 28: English Baroque Choir, Leon Lovett conductor (Bach, Haydn).
 Oct. 30: English Chamber Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Bach, Telemann).
 Oct. 31: GOSM Symphony Orchestra, Vilem Tausky conductor (Smetana).
 London Concert Orchestra, Bramwell Tovey conductor (Tchaikovsky, Borodin).
 Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — Oct. 27: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).
 British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
 EXHIBITIONS — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection." "Prints in Germany 1800-1933."
 Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).

WEEKEND

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(List in Classified Section)

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings."
 Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.50.52).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch."
 To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture."
 To Dec. 23: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection."
 Royal Opera (tel: 240.12.00).
 BALLET — Oct. 27 and 31: "Birth of a Nation" (Ashton, Glazunov).
 "Mantones II" (Ashton, Satie).
 "Daphnis and Chloé" (Ashton, Ravel).
 OPERA — Oct. 30: "Carmen" (Bizet).
 Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969)."
 To Jan. 6: "George Stubbs (1724-1806)."
 Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41).
 RECITALS — Oct. 27 and 30: Andris Schiff piano (Bach).
 Oct. 28: Vladimir Mikulda guitar (Bach, Ravel).
 Oct. 29: Michael Pearce baritone, Jane Dodd piano (Purcell, Tippett).

FRANCE

PARIS, Artcurial (tel: 299.16.16).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 24: "Umberto Boccioni. Sculptures 1906-1914."
 Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 7: "De Maistre à Nos Jours."
 Hôtel Maritain (tel: 758.12.30).
 JAZZ — To Nov. 4: Eddie Shaw saxophone.
 Institut Néerlandais (tel: 705.85.99).
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Amsterdam Guitar Trio, Helen Meislaar flute (Boulangier, Boccherini).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "Armando," paintings and drawings.
 Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 30: "Hôtel de Lorraine."
 Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).
 EXHIBITION — To January: "Photographs by Lucien Clergue."
 Musée de la Marine (tel: 533.31.70).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 15: "Tahiti," paintings, drawings and artifacts.
 Musée de la Publicité (tel: 246.13.09).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 21: "Maggi Pab-Maggi Kabu."
 Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 263.32.14).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 29: "Picasso, 1899-1972."
 Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 28: "Foire Internationale d'Art Contemporain." To January: "Dossier Rousseau."
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 29: "Régis Bouchard." To Nov. 28: "18th century French Drawings."
 New Morning (tel: 523.56.39).
 JAZZ — Oct. 28 and 29: Gary Burton Quartet.
 Salle Gaveau (tel: 563.20.30).
 RECITAL — Oct. 29: Françoise Buffet piano (Rachmaninoff, Liszt).
 Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.07.40).
 CONCERT — Oct. 27: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Waller conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi).
 Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).
 JAZZ — Oct. 27: Compagnie de Bernard Lubat.
 Oct. 28: Jimmy Smith organ.
 Oct. 29: Dave Holland Quintet.
 Oct. 30: Gordon Beck Quintet.
 Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77).
 OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Périchole" (Offenbach).
 Théâtre du Forum des Halles (tel: 34.47.47).
 POP — Oct. 27: Claudine Dailly.
 Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80).
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Quatuor Vermeer (Beethoven, Mozart).
 Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 233.44.44).
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).
 OPERETTA — Oct. 27: "La Zazouline."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 441.44.49).
 BALLET — Oct. 29: "Carmenita" (Madigan).

EXHIBITION — Oct. 28: "Jenifa" (Janáček).
 Oct. 30: "From the House of the Dead" (Janáček).
 Oct. 31: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).
 COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (21.25.81).
 OPERA — Oct. 28 and 31: "The Escape from the Seraglio" (Mozart).
 Museum der Stadt (tel: 221.23.01).
 EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Korean Art Treasures."
 FRANKFURT, Cafe Theater (tel: 77.74.66).
 THEATRE — Through October: "1984" (Orwell).
 Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.39).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Tosca" (Puccini).
 HAMBURG, Congress Centrum (tel: 339.21).
 MUSICAL — Oct. 26 and 27: "Showboat" (Kern, Hammerstein).
 Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
 BALLET — Oct. 27: "La Dame aux Camélias" (Chopin).
 JAZZ — Oct. 27: United Jazz and Rock Ensemble.
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" (Wagner).
 Oct. 30 and Nov. 1: "L'Ormeau" (Cavalli).
 Oct. 31: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
 MUNICH, National Theater (tel: 22.13.16).
 OPERA — Oct. 27 and 30: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
 Oct. 28 and 31: "Carmen" (Bizet).
 Staatsoper (tel: 260.32.32).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
 Oct. 28: "Der Opernball" (Heuberg).
 OPERETTA — Oct. 30: "Feuerwerk" (Burkhardt).
 Unterfahrt (tel: 448.27.94).
 JAZZ — Oct. 27: Leszek Zakio Jazz Ensemble.
 Oct. 30: Mal Waldron and David Friesen.

IRELAND

DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 74.45.05).
 THEATRE — To Oct. 30: "The Plough and the Stars" (O'Casey).
 Gate Theater (tel: 74.60.42).
 Through October: "Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen).
 National Concert Hall (tel: 71.88.88).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27 and 28: Johann Strauss Orchestra, Raymond Co-ben conductor (violin) (Strauss).
 RECITALS — Oct. 30: Carlos Bonell guitar (Spanish music).
 Oct. 31: Paul Rosenbaum piano (Danish music).
 National Gallery (tel: 60.85.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 20: "Irish Impressionists."
 Project Arts Theater (tel: 71.33.27).
 THEATRE — To Nov. 3: "Burning Bright" (Steinbeck).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
 BALLET — Oct. 30-Nov. 1: "Carmen" (Gounod).
 CONCERT — Oct. 27: Orchestra of the Maggio Musicale, Emil Teltschakov conductor (Mussorgski).
 OPERA — Oct. 28: "L'Elisir d'Amore" (Donizetti).
 MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
 CONCERT — Oct. 31: La Scala Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Schubert, Mendelssohn).
 PARMA, Teatro Regio (tel: 355.61).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27: B.B.C. Philharmonic Orchestra, Bryden Thomson conductor (Beethoven, Britten).
 Oct. 30 to Nov. 1: Due Dimensioni Orchestra, Alessandro Nidi conductor (Mendelssohn, Bach).
 TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi (tel: 31.94.88).
 OPERA — Oct. 30: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).
 VENEZIA, Palazzo Venier dei Leoni (tel: 70.62.88).
 EXHIBITION — Through October: "Peggy Guggenheim Collection." Chagall, Dali and others.
 Scuola di San Giovanni (tel: 70.99.09).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "Three Centuries of Venetian Architecture." 1492-1803.

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bridgestone Art Museum (tel: 563.02.41).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Landscapes" by Shikunaka Oka.
 Bunka Kaikan Hall (tel: 828.21.11).
 BALLET — Oct. 27, 30-Nov. 4: American Ballet Theatre ("Symphony Concertante," "The Leaves are Falling").
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Ohtsuka

Kanai conductor, Elena Gilels piano (Beethoven).
 National Museum of Western Art (tel: 628.51.31).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Masterpieces from the Art History Museum in Vienna."
 National Theatre of Japan (tel: 265.74.11).
 DANCE — Oct. 29 and 30: "Kyoto Dance."
 Obia Memorial Museum (tel: 403.08.80).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 4: "Tosca" and Rimpia Paintings from the Edo Era.
 Rikugun Art Museum (tel: 571.32.54).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 28: "Woodblock Prints by Sengpan Matsukawa." Shibusha Ekimae Kaikan Hall (tel: 464.83.81).
 ROCK — Nov. 1: Dr. John.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marbà conductor, István Párkányi violin (Haydn, Ravel).
 EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "William of Orange."
 Theater Carré (tel: 22.52.25).
 BALLET — Oct. 27-29: "Romeo and Juliet" (van Dantzig, Prokofiev).
 ROTTERDAM, De Doelen (tel: 14.29.11).
 CONCERT — Nov. 1: Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Eduard de Mata conductor, Yefim Bronfman piano (Rachmaninov, Tchaikovsky).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To December: "Alain Ramsay, drawings."
 Queen's Hall (tel: 668.21.17).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27 and 31: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Peter Maxwell Davies conductor, Mitsuko Uchida piano (Mozart).
 Oct. 30: Mondrian Trio (Beethoven, Debussy).
 GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 552.59.61).
 CONCERT — Oct. 28: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Peter Maxwell Davies conductor, Mitsuko Uchida piano (Mozart).
 Hunterian Gallery, University of Glasgow (tel: 339.85.55).
 EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 3: "Whistler Pastels," "The Whistler Estate."

SPAIN

MADRID, Municipal Museum (tel: 222.57.32).
 EXHIBITION — Through October: "From Modernism to Noucentisme."
 National Archaeological Museum (tel: 403.65.59).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Almudena in Ancient Times."
 Teatro Real (tel: 248.38.75).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 27 and 28: Spanish National Orchestra and Choir, Jesús López-Cobos conductor (Beethoven).
 RECITAL — Oct. 16: Pedro Corrala cello, Manuel Carra piano (Debussy, Rachmaninov).

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Grand Théâtre (tel: 21.23.18).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Norma" (Bellini).
 ZÜRICH, Museum Rietberg (tel: 202.45.38).
 EXHIBITION — To Feb. 17: "Turkmenian Silver Jewelry."
 Roswitha Hofmann Modern Art (tel: 251.24.35).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 31: "Eugène Ionesco Gouaches."
 Schauspielhaus (251.11.11).
 MUSICAL — Oct. 28: "Mikado" (Gilbert and Sullivan).
 Tonhalle (tel: 221.22.83).
 CONCERTS — Oct. 30: Tonhalle Orchestra, Rato Tschupp conductor (Suter).
 Nov. 1: Amati Quartet (Mozart, Tchaikovsky).
 RECITAL — Werner Bärtschi piano.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
 EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Willinsky: The Opague Civilization."
 American Museum of Natural History (tel: 793.31.58).
 OPERA — Oct. 27: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
 Oct. 29: "Mamm Lescant" (Puccini).
 Oct. 31: "La Bohème" (Puccini).

Roots, Norwegian Style

by Linda Stewart

FJAERLAND, Norway — Anders and Dagrid Mundal, arm in arm, pose shyly by the bright-orange-lit. Across the lawn the flag of Norway, hoisted on a hand-hewn pole, flaps against a bright blue sky. Their farmhouse, freshly painted and just the color of local cream, stands behind them.

This is the *Ove Tun*, or Upper Farm, from which Walter F. Mondale's great-grandparents, Frederick and Brita Mundal, and their children emigrated to the New World in 1857. To pay their passage, they sold their farm to relatives.

On the far side of the house, meadows roll smoothly down to the Fjaerland Fjord, which is 11 miles long and a half-mile deep. On the garden side, the lawns quickly turn steep and just beyond the barns the grass gives way to conifers and birches. The nearby mountains snag passing clouds. From the farm, one can easily hear the streams that cascade down the nearby vertical slopes.

In the 127 years that have passed since Frederick Mundal's departure, things on the Upper Farm have changed little. The main crop is still hay and the hay is still hung shoulder high to dry on wire fences. Cows, potatoes, turnips, raspberries, strawberries and apples still do well in this bottom land.

The tidy rooms through which Dagrid Mundal ushers her visitors are still hung with locally woven tapestries. The wide, painted boards of the floors are still carpeted with rugs designed and made in the valley. The parlor's wood-burning stove, or one just like it, kept things snug when Frederick and Brita lived here.

So what, if anything, has changed? Anders, his blue eyes twinkling, points through the riot of geranium blooms that line the window sills. "Down there," he says, "we have a new church."

It's painted red with pale-yellow trim. It has a steeple and stands just in from the fjord in a corner of the meadows. It looks in good repair. It does not, however, look new.

"Why sure," Anders tells you. "The old one burned down and this one we built in 1863." The joke's on you.

It still is the custom, in this part of Norway, for a farmer to take the name by which his farm has always been identified. There are five Mundal farms in the valley. The local telephone book lists 16 Mundals.

Once he left Norway, Frederick Mundal's name acquired a final "s" as he passed through Ellis Island. The "s" on Mundal became an "n" when he was handed the title to his homestead in Minnesota. Since he could neither read nor write, the chances are he didn't mind the alterations.

Down the road from Anders Mundal's farm, the Mundal Hotel, a three-story yellow and white Victorian-Nordic wedding cake of turrets, balconies, turrets and latticework, receives guests from May through September. The hotel is owned and run by descendants of the Mundal who built it in 1891.

The ceilings of its several lounges are a marvel of decorative Nordic wood paneling. Some of its interior walls retain the original hand-painted vines and flowers that typified 19th-century Nordic homes. The green-blue waters of the Fjaerland Fjord take on extra ripples when viewed through the hotel's gleaming 100-year-old window panes.

The bedrooms are simple and immaculate: a wicker arm chair, a chest of drawers, a lamp and a bed. The bed is heaped with *dýne*, or linen-covered eiderdown.

The hotel food could best be termed "wholesome." There is fish from the fjord, fried to insensibility, vegetables boiled into submission and desserts that invariably feature the local whipped cream. The coffee, however, is fine and breakfast, a wholesome display of cold meats, cheeses, several kinds of bread, fruit juice, eggs, herring and homemade preserves, makes up for any complaints.

The guests who keep the hotel's 45 rooms almost constantly filled are spared the an-



Mundal, seen from the Mundal Hotel.

noyance of having to choose from a dizzying choice of activities. If it rains — and it rains a lot in Mundal — you edge, book in hand, toward the corner fireplace with its handsome tile facings, and you stay put. If the rain stops, guests with polar bear antedecants may swim in the fjord. They may also fish, canoe or wind-surf. Equipment for all three is readily provided with no tedious talk of extra charges.

By far the most popular pastime is hiking in the surrounding mountains and climbing on what the locals tell you is Europe's largest sea mass, the Jostedal Glacier. The Jostedal thrusts two mighty arms down toward the fjord. Separated from each other by a single towering peak, almost always veiled in clouds, these two glacial arms are clearly visible from the hotel windows.

Appealing as it may be to trek across the glacier's summit, tied with rope, wearing crampons and carrying your own ice axe, it is also possible to admire their awesome beauty standing four-square on the ground directly below them.

From under the ice a river pours down, the perpetual runoff that flows all year into the fjord. The vast crevasses and fissures that cross the ice 3,000 feet (910 meters) up are, at this distance, barely visible.

At irregular intervals a sound like thunder sets the air vibrating. The glacier, it is said, is "singing." On the highest peak a huge cloud of mist and ice fragments billows up, obscuring everything. As it lifts, you can see a tidal wave of ice, crashing down in chunks as big as automobiles, coming to rest seconds later in the snowfields at the mountain's base.

In the years around 1910, before he found other diversions, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany used to vacation here. It was his pleasure to seat himself in an armchair at the glacier base. Upon command his entourage would fire volleys of cannon shot into the glacier, precipitating, to his delight, torrent after torrent of falling ice.

Deep-Frying With Beer Batter

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — Beer is one of the world's favorite drinks, and most Americans think of it as just that and nothing more. Curious, because it is by no means a novelty in cooking. In the world of international cuisine, perhaps the best known of all beer dishes is the *carbonade flamande* of Belgium, a dish made with cubed beef, a lot of onions and a conspicuous quantity of light beer.

Books have been written on cooking with beer, the recipes including (for better or for worse) beer in chili con carne, in fondues, in an antelope roast and even a chocolate cake. Actually, since beer contains yeast, it is not all that surprising to find it used in recipes that call for a leavening agent.

We are not all that enthusiastic about the universal use of beer in the kitchen, with one exception, and that is with a beer batter. A batter containing beer as a leavening agent is perhaps the finest of all.

It is also one of the easiest of deep-frying batters to prepare, and it has a multitude of applications. It may be used as a crisp and commendable coating for such foods as shrimp and mushrooms. These are the two deep-fried dishes in beer batter recommended here. It is best, by the way, to prepare the batter a couple of hours in advance. You add the beaten egg white at the last minute, heat the oil and you are in business. We also offer two sauces to go with these foods, a tartar sauce for the shrimp and a sour cream and horseradish sauce for the mushrooms.

BEER BATTER

1 cup, plus 1 tablespoon, flour
 Salt to taste, if desired
 1 tablespoon corn, peanut or vegetable oil
 ¾ cup beer at room temperature
 2 tablespoons lukewarm water
 1 egg, separated

1. Put the flour and salt in a mixing bowl and add the oil. Add the beer and water while stirring with a wire whisk. Stir until blended. Beat in the egg yolk.
 2. Cover with a clean cloth and place in a warm location. Let stand two to three hours.
 3. Beat the egg white until stiff and fold it into the batter.
 Yield: Two and one-quarter cups or enough batter to cook 52 to 56 medium-size

shrimp or the equivalent in other seafood, vegetables and so on.

BEER-BATTER FRIED MUSHROOMS

2 ¼ cups beer batter (see recipe)
 1 ½ pounds fresh mushrooms
 1 teaspoon finely minced garlic
 Juice of 1 lemon
 Salt to taste, if desired
 Freshly ground pepper to taste
 Oil for deep frying
 Sour cream and horseradish sauce (see recipe)

1. Prepare the beer-batter base at least two hours in advance. Before using, fold in the egg white.
 2. If the mushrooms are small button mushrooms, leave them whole. If they are medium-size, cut them in half. If they are quite large, cut them into quarters.

3. Place the mushrooms or mushroom pieces in a mixing bowl and add the garlic, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Toss and let stand until ready to cook.

4. The mushrooms may be dipped in batter and deep-fried from the raw state. It is preferable, however, if the mushrooms are steamed prior to dipping them in the batter and cooking. This will rid them of much of their liquid. Bring water to the boil in the bottom of a steamer basket. Place the mushrooms or mushroom pieces in a steamer rack, place it over the water and cover. Let steam about three minutes. Drain and let stand until cool.

5. Heat the oil in a deep-fat fryer, wok or skillet to a temperature of about 375 degrees.

6. Add the mushrooms or mushroom pieces to the batter. Lift one mushroom or one piece at a time from the batter, using the tines of a two-pronged fork, and quickly add it to the hot oil. The mushrooms will rise to the surface. Do not crowd the pieces. As you fry, take care to remove and discard browned bits and pieces of batter that may accumulate from the droppings. Let cook, stirring, three or four minutes or until golden brown all over. Drain on paper towels.

7. Serve hot with sour cream and horseradish sauce.
 Yield: About 50 or more fried mushrooms or mushroom pieces.

SOUR CREAM AND HORSE RADISH SAUCE

1 cup sour cream
 ¼ cup freshly grated or bottled horseradish,

approximately, added according to taste

Salt to taste, if desired.
 Combine the sour cream with the horseradish and salt. Stir to blend and serve.
 Yield: About one and one-quarter cups.

BEER-BATTER FRIED SHRIMP

2 ¼ cups beer batter (see recipe)
 52 to 56 medium-size shrimp, about 1 ½ pounds
 Oil for deep frying
 Tartar sauce (see recipe).

1. Prepare the beer-batter base at least two hours in advance. Before using, fold in the egg white.

2. Heat the oil in a deep fat fryer, wok or skillet to a temperature of about 350 to 360 degrees.

3. Add the shrimp to the batter. Lift one shrimp at a time from the batter using the tines of a two-pronged fork, and quickly add each shrimp to the oil. The shrimp will rise to the surface. Do not crowd. As you fry, take care to remove and discard browned bits and pieces of batter that may accumulate from the droppings. Let one batch cook, stirring, two or three minutes or until golden brown and crisp all over. Drain on paper towels.

4. Serve hot with tartar sauce for dipping.
 Yield: About 52 to 56 fried shrimp.

TARTAR SAUCE

1 egg yolk
 2 teaspoons imported mustard
 1 tablespoon red-wine vinegar
 Salt to taste, if desired
 Freshly ground pepper to taste
 1 cup corn, peanut or olive oil
 ½ cup finely chopped onions
 1 teaspoon finely minced garlic
 ¼ cup finely chopped capers
 ¼ cup finely chopped sour pickles (or, if you wish a spicier flavor, add drained and chopped bottled jalapeño peppers)
 ½ cup finely chopped parsley.

1. Put the yolk in a mixing bowl and add the mustard, vinegar, salt and pepper. Start beating with a wire whisk while gradually adding the oil. Beat briskly until all the oil is added.

2. Add the onions, garlic, capers, pickles or peppers and parsley. Blend well.
 Yield: About two cups.

100, 101, 102

NOT THAT IT MATTERS, BUT WHAT'RE YOU GOING TO DO?

WELL, SINCE WE ALREADY KNOW HIS ANSWER, I FIGURE I'LL JUST FIT THE QUESTION TO IT.

HEADS UP HERE COMES THE CHOMP PER!

by Edward Schumacher

THE Museo de Bellas Artes (Avenida del Libertador), the city's main art museum, has a small but respectable

The Claridge (Tucumán 535; tel: 393-7212 and 393-7312) was an English-style hotel in decline but it is trying to come back through the remodeling of many of its rooms.

The Libertador (Córdoba and Maipú; tel: 392-2095 and 392-8395) is another business-

A full dinner at each of the above restaurants runs between \$20 and \$30 a person and reservations are often necessary. A 10-percent tip is common. Restaurants do not open until after 8 P.M.

by Ronald Katz

Passengers using unlimited mileage tickets should take certain basic precautions. The first is to take early morning flights whenever possible. They tend to be less crowded and

from Dec. 19 to Jan. 6. Eastern has a blackout on flights to Florida from Dec. 21 to 23, and leaving Florida Dec. 29 and 30 and the first two days in January. TWA has no

"The whole trip was less grueling than a rush-hour subway ride to Brooklyn," Freear said.



with extra leg room to stretch out and relax. Eight-across seating, so

Airline

district of the early 20th century. Using the classical columns of the theater's colonnade lying in toppled disarray, Skinsd was mesmerized by the violence in such destruction.

Skinsd had a rough beginning. His beginning lasted until he was about 40. Born of an immigrant Jewish family that emphasized dichotomous virtues of merchant success and humanist education, Skinsd squeezed through some loopholes to find satisfaction in writing poetry and listening to music. When he took a job as a teacher in New York City's public schools, he transferred some of his satisfactions to photography.

But there was that insatiable lust for exposing death and affronting its violence. He kept moving his apartment, sometimes twice a year, around a corner, all in an

That dark brooding power stands out against PAC's tall white walls. So do the pictures' ambiguity. That glove: Viewers

show, ask Siskind who plans to be there. Otherwise, look at the pictures and see if you can catch their roar as it fleshes out some of PAC's sweeping spaces. ■

Asia's first airline.

**Thursday's
AMEX
Closing**

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Vol. at 4 P.M. | 6,872,000 |
| Prev. 4 P.M. vol. | 5,758,000 |

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

提携

At home in the world's markets.

These Japanese characters mean "working together." They also stand for cooperation and close partnership - the essence of Bayer's objectives, not only in "The Land of the Rising Sun" but also throughout the world.

Bayer has been forging ever-stronger links with Japan for a century. Today, 12 trading and manufacturing companies supply nearly all sectors of the Japanese economy.

Bayer products are found in all walks of life: protecting the rice crops in the paddy fields, preventing and curing diseases in humans and animals, helping the motor industry build efficient and stylish cars.

In 1983, Bayer's sales in Japan rose to DM 1.5 billion, and market share will continue to increase in this, the world's second largest market for chemical products after the United States. Japan has developed into a focal point of the company's Far East-

ern business activities, which are now comparable in significance to Bayer's operations in Europe and other key areas such as the United States and Brazil.

Bayer is one of the world's leading chemical companies, with 175,000 employees, some 400 subsidiaries, affiliates and agencies abroad, and 100 manufacturing plants in all parts of the globe.

A forward-looking company, Bayer allocates substantial funds for research and development – DM 1.7 billion in 1983 – and employs a total staff of 12,850 in this area.

As many as 10,000 products are sold under the Bayer cross trademark. Pharmaceuticals and crop protection agents help preserve life and health and reduce suffering and hunger. Whether it be plastics or synthetic rubber, man-made fibres or dyestuffs, films or magnetic tapes, Bayer products are an essential part of our daily life.

Highlights

1984 During the first six months, turnover grew by 18.4 per cent to DM 21.9 billion. Profit before tax rose by 72.9 per cent to DM 1,487 million. Bayer World turnover will exceed DM 40 billion in 1984.

Bayer AG turnover increased by 15.5 per cent to DM 8.64 billion. Profit before tax rose by 30.2 per cent, reaching DM 660 million.

**1983 Turnover Bayer World: DM 37.34 billion.
Share of production abroad and exports: 76.8%.**

Turnover Bayer AG: DM 14.65 billion. Export share: 63.4%.

Bayer World capital investment: DM 1.87 billion, of which DM 966 million in West Germany.

After-tax profits: Bayer World DM 754 million; Bayer AG DM 504 million.

Dividend 1983: DM 7 per share of DM 50 nominal.

Total payout: DM 354 million on paid-up capital of DM 2.53 billion to some 350,000 shareholders.

For further information on Bayer, please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K.Ltd., Public Relations Department, Strawberry Hill, Newbury/Berkshire RG13 1JA, Great Britain.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Japan Firms ICI Says Profits Up 69%
See Profit Rise During Third Quarter

TOKYO—Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., two leading Japanese electronics companies, both forecast record parent company after-tax profits in the year ending March 31, 1985.

Toshiba said Thursday that its forecast was based on increased sales of video tape recorders, office automation equipment and electronic components. Hitachi cited continued high sales of video tape recorders and electronic products, including semiconductors and computers.

The general manager of Hitachi's accounting controls department, Hiroshi Morita, predicted parent company profit of a 101 billion yen (\$413 million) on sales of a record 3.04 trillion yen, compared to the record profit of 83.42 billion yen and sales of 2.648 trillion yen in 1983-84.

Toshiba said its parent company profit would reach 72 billion yen, up from the earlier estimated 68 billion and the record 50.24 billion yen set last year. Sales in 1984-85 were estimated at 2.55 trillion yen.

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A weak pound helped push profit up 69 percent in the third quarter at Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Britain's biggest chemical company.

ICI reported Thursday that pre-tax profit in the quarter totaled £248 million (\$303 million), a figure at the high end of most forecasts and an increase over the £147 million for the like period in 1983. ICI shares gained 6 pence Thursday to close at 676 pence apiece.

Net profit totaled £149 million, up 107 percent, on sales of £2.47 billion, a gain of 40 percent.

For 1984's first nine months, ICI showed pre-tax profit of £780 million, up 75 percent. Net profit gained 79 percent to £464 million, while sales totaled £7.27 billion, up 19 percent.

The weak pound, down 14 percent against the dollar from the average in 1983's third quarter, helped spur ICI exports and pro-

duced gains from the translation of overseas profit into pounds. The company's interests include pharmaceuticals, fibers, petrochemicals and paint.

At the same time, the third quarter showed only a small seasonal drop in demand. Chemical sales volume was 3 percent below the level of the traditionally stronger second quarter. A year earlier, the seasonal drop was 7 percent.

This year's strength reflected the growing importance of ICI's drug sales, which are strong for seasonal reasons in the third quarter, said John Doran, an analyst at Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co. He also cited the recent introduction of ICI's Tenormin heart drug in Japan, improvement in agrochemicals and strong chemical demand in West Germany after the end of the metal workers' strike.

For the full year, analysts' forecasts for pre-tax profit cluster around £1.05 billion, which would represent a 70-percent rise from a year before. Mark Quilliam of James Capel & Co. estimated that half of that gain would reflect the pound's decline.

Looking to 1985, stockbrokers are more divided. De Zoete & Bevan forecasts pre-tax profit of £1.1 billion, but W. Greenwell & Co. sees a drop to £900 million.

Coleco Reduces
Price of Adam
Home Computer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coleco Industries said that it had effectively reduced the wholesale price of its Adam home computer from \$650 to \$475. The move renewed speculation that the company planned to abandon the system after Christmas.

Coleco officials, also Wednesday, denied the reports that they would drop the system. "We are definitely not getting out of the Adam business," said Morton Mandel, the company's executive vice president.

The system was plagued with reliability problems last year and sales have slowed since. The price cut would not actually cost the company \$175 a unit. Coleco officials said they planned to continue to charge \$650, but to give retailers \$175 worth of software free.

Despite Coleco's denials, analysts said they saw the move as a prelude to the company's exit from the market. "It is a logical conclusion to assume that Coleco is trying to rid itself of inventory," said Barbara Dalton Russell, a vice president and analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. "They are doing it in a way that also rids them of software."

FCA Reports Slim Gain
After Heavy 1st-Half Loss

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Struggling from heavy losses in the first half of the year and a crisis of consumer confidence, troubled Financial Corp. of America on Thursday reported slim third-quarter earnings of \$1.23 million after a \$46-million gain in the year ago period.

The company also disclosed that it had suffered a loss of \$6.84 billion in deposits from its American Savings & Loan Association unit between July and mid-September.

By the end of the quarter Sept. 30 — only one month after William Popejoy took over as chairman and chief executive — the company showed a net gain in deposits of \$725 million. But \$650 million of that was provided by revenues from the sale of \$1 billion in jumbo certificates of deposit.

American Savings, based in Stockton, California, is the largest U.S. S&L. It was forced to restate its first-half earnings in a dispute with the Securities and Exchange Commission that produced a \$79.9-million loss instead of a \$75.3-million profit.

"The company has experienced a substantial recovery from the most difficult quarter in its history," Mr. Popejoy said.

As of Sept. 30, American Savings had deposits of \$18.18 billion,

down from \$25.02 billion three months earlier.

First Chicago Write-Offs

The chairman of First Chicago Corp., which had extraordinary loan losses of \$279 million in the third quarter, said Wednesday the massive write-offs were a one-time event and there are no lingering, unreported problems to the big bank company's loan portfolio.

Barry Sullivan told The Washington Post that the bank company, with \$38 billion in assets, is taking steps to ensure that it comes to grips earlier with problem loans at the bank. First National Bank of Chicago is the holding company's principal subsidiary.

Cruise Line
Receives Loan

International Herald Tribune

OSLO — Two Norwegian banks and a U.S. bank have arranged what officials say is the largest shipping loan in Norway, \$280 million for Norwegian Caribbean Line A/S, a recently formed company that is the world's largest pleasure cruise operator.

Under the eight-year arrangement, Den Norske Creditbank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. each will book \$110 million and Bergen Bank will book \$60 million. The loan consolidates some \$123.5 million of previous credits to Norwegian-Caribbean and extends new funds to finance its recent acquisition of Royal Viking Line, a San Francisco-based cruise line. An official with Den Norske would not disclose the loan margins.

Norwegian-Caribbean was formed last spring in a reorganization of the family-owned Kloster Rederi A/S shipping group. Separate companies were formed for the group's cruise and bulk cargo operations. During the summer, Norwegian-Caribbean acquired Royal Viking from two other Norwegian shipping companies.

Norwegian-Caribbean's fleet of five vessels, based in Miami, includes the SS Norway, the world's largest cruise ship, which was launched as the SS France.

Johnson Matthey PLC said agreement has been reached on a revised refinancing scheme involving Charter Consolidated PLC and Johnson Matthey's other shareholders. The agreement gives all shareholders the option of participating in the refinancing. The arrangements must be approved by Johnson Matthey shareholders.

FEDERAL VENTURES LTD.

Bid: U.S. \$2.50 Asked: U.S. \$3.00
As of date: Oct. 25, 1984.
F. P. S.

FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV

Kabotweg 112,
1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland.
Phone: (0) 20 751811; Telex: 18336 FPMANL.

Siemens Joins the Race
To Develop Super-Chip

(Continued from Page 13)

Siemens' electronic components group lifted sales 26 percent to 2.4 billion DM in fiscal 1983/84, ended Sept. 30. New orders on the year climbed 62 percent to 3.2 billion DM. Mr. Franz said he expects a 20-percent increase in sales for the current fiscal year to around 2.9 billion DM, with memory chips accounting for some 62 percent of this year's total, up from 58 percent last year.

At present, book-to-bill ratios comparing orders to shipments in the industry — a leading index of the soundness of semiconductor companies — have plunged to their lowest level in four years, according to the Semiconductor Industry Association, which is based in California.

There is also growing concern that new factories planned during the boom of 1983 will soon start to generate large volumes of 16, 64 and 256K chips, resulting in a glutted market.

Mr. Franz believes, however, that there is greater risk in waiting idly for an increase in demand while Japanese and U.S. competitors continue their investments.

"If you really want to close the time lag between European semiconductor makers and their American and Japanese competition, you have to take the risk of starting on the next generation of chip before today's chip has run its full course," he said.

Mr. Pyne said that Siemens biggest problem would be marketing the megabit chips outside Europe. He said, "To sell the RAM chips in sufficient quantities to be profitable, you have to sell in the U.S.," where 40 percent of the semiconductor market is located. "Siemens as yet has not established much credibility there as a supplier of RAM chips. They came on late and are there now with a limited supply."

Thus, I'm not sure Siemens would be considered a hot favorite for the next generation of chips outside of Germany itself.

Mr. Franz says Siemens has begun to establish a stronger relationship with leading U.S. users, including IBM, which last year signed a contract for Siemens' 16 and 64K chips.

CENTRAL ASSETS

CURRENCY FUNDS LTD.

Prices as at 25-10-84

U.S. \$12.71

£5.99

D.Marks 45.23

S.Franks 41.55

S.Franks 138.29

SD's 311.62

Correspondence: Central Assets Currency Management Ltd.

P.O. Box 189, 17 Don Street

St. John's, Jersey, Channel Islands

Tel. Jersey (0534) 74699 Telex: JN 492258

The Egyptian Ministry of
Development

INVITATION TO TENDER

The Research and Studies Organization (R.S.O.) of the Egyptian Ministry of Development hereby invites qualified Egyptian and International companies to tender their technical and financial proposals for establishing a joint venture company to supply furniture and fixtures (doors & windows) for medium income housing units under construction in Sadat City, Egypt. Initial production is estimated to be for 15,000 medium income housing units per annum. The factory will be situated in Sadat City.

Tender documents (Terms of Reference TOR) are available, as of Tuesday, October 16, 1984 from the Research and Studies Organization, Ministry of Development, 2nd Floor, 1 Ismail Abaza St. Cairo.

The last day of submission is fixed to be Saturday 29th of December at 12:00 addressed in sealed separate envelope for each of Technical and Financial Proposal to the Secretary of Chairman of R.S.O., 2nd floor of the above mentioned address.

Ministère Egyptien du
Développement

APPEL D'OFFRES

L'Organisation de la Recherche et des Études (O.R.E.) du Ministère Egyptien du Développement, invite les sociétés locales et internationales spécialisées de soumettre leurs offres techniques et financières pour l'établissement d'une société mixte, pour la production des menuiseries et des meubles traditionnels relative aux appartements du niveau moyen. L'usine de production sera située à la nouvelle Cité El Sadate. Le taux annuel est estimé à 15.000 unités de logement.

Le cahier de Charges est disponible à partir du mardi 16 octobre 1984, à l'Organisation de la Recherche et des Études, Ministère du Développement, 2^e étage, 1 Rue Ismail Abaza, Le Caire.

Les offres devraient être soumises à l'Organisation de la Recherche et des Études dans des enveloppes scellées à où avant 12.00 heures, midi, le samedi 29 décembre 1984 à l'adresse ci-dessus.

COMPANY NOTES

The European Airbus consortium said Thursday that its national airline has ordered seven of the A310 planes and taken options on another seven in an order worth more than \$500 million (\$610 million). The order was a major boost for the Airbus built jointly by West Germany, Britain, France and Spain.

Agfa-Gevaert N.V., the Belgian photographic equipment manufacturer, said it has acquired a 5-percent stake in Matrix Corp. of Norwalk, New Jersey, which makes medical equipment. The cost of the acquisition was not disclosed.

Chevron Corp. has won final government approval of its \$13.2-billion takeover of Gulf Corp. as long as it meets conditions set last spring for the largest corporate merger ever. One of the conditions set down by the Federal Trade Commission requires Chevron to spin off several Gulf properties in areas where the two companies formerly competed.

Glaxo Holdings PLC of Britain

and Tanabe Seiyaku Co. Ltd. of Japan plan to jointly develop and market Tanabe's new cephalosporin antibiotic. The product is aimed mainly at the hospital market.

International Business Machines Corp. has introduced two new large-scale data processors and several additions to its family of personal computers. The new products included a top-of-the-line version of its 4300 intermediate-range processor, an entry-level version of its high-end 308X line of mainframe computers, an enhanced model of its recently introduced and most powerful personal computer, the IBM PC-AT, and a similarly enhanced version of its 3270 personal computer.

Johnson Matthey PLC said agreement has been reached on a revised refinancing scheme involving Charter Consolidated PLC and Johnson Matthey's other shareholders. The agreement gives all shareholders the option of participating in the refinancing. The arrangements must be approved by Johnson Matthey shareholders.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

25 October 1984

The net asset value per share of the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose shares are based on assets price. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotation: (D) = daily; (W) = weekly; (M) = monthly; (Q) = quarterly; (Y) = yearly.

ALMA MANAGEMENT

(W) ALMA TRUST FUND \$127.38

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.

(D) Banker's Fund \$100.25

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Let's start with Frankfurt.

Why is Frankfurt so important?

"Frankfurt ranks among the world's foremost banking and financial centers. 150 German banking institutions operate here, and Frankfurt has more international banks than any other city in Continental Europe."

The Bundesbank is headquartered here, and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange is Germany's largest, accounting for nearly half of the stock exchange transactions in foreign shares and some 80 percent of the business in foreign fixed-interest securities.

Perhaps less well-known internationally is that Hessische Landesbank is one of Frankfurt's big native-bank banks. Half of Germany's top 10 banks are Frankfurt-based. We're one of them."

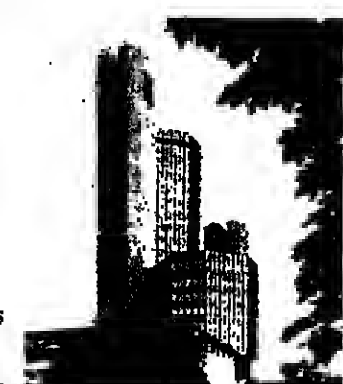
About the bank itself.

What are its size and structure?

"With total assets of some DM 63 billion, Hessische Landesbank is Germany's 10th largest bank, 3rd among Landesbanks. It is a government-backed regional bank with its liabilities guaranteed jointly by the State of Hesse and its Sparkassen and Giro Association. We also act as banker to the State of Hesse from which our name is derived, and perform clearing functions for the 52 local Sparkassen."

What about your service facilities?

"As a German universal bank, our facilities cover the full range of commercial and invest-



ment banking services. Internationally, we concentrate on wholesale banking and medium to long-term financing.

Recently we have also significantly expanded our money market operations, drawing on the combined facilities of our London, New York, and Luxembourg dealing rooms.

Moreover, we participate regularly in international bond, note and share issues, and perform brokerage functions for international investors. Our membership of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange facilitates dealing in quoted shares and fixed-interest securities."

And sources of funds?

"A large part of our funding is done by issuing our own bonds and SD Certificates (Sonderdarlehen). The total outstanding is over DM 26 billion. As well, corporations, governments, and other institutional investors consider Hessische Landesbank a prime name for large-scale deposits."

Who are the bank's main clients?

"As a wholesale bank, our service facilities are tailored for large, internationally-active cor-

porations, foreign governments, and financial institutions, as well as subsidiaries of international companies operating in Germany. As bankers to the State of Hesse, we support state-wide and municipal programs, and work closely with Hesse's Sparkassen and their clients, for example on the foreign side."

How do you see your position developing internationally?

"Without neglecting our home base in Frankfurt, we have assembled a team of banking professionals devoted to building a strong international track record based on pragmatic banking principles, the most modern technical and support facilities, and the highest standards of client service. International banking is quite competitive, and banks that try harder for their clients and give them fast, personal service often have the edge. This is one of our major objectives."

Head Office

Jungfernstreasse 18-26

D-6000 Frankfurt/Main

Tel.: (069) 132-01, Tx: 415 291-0

New York Branch

499 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10022

Tel.: (212) 371 2500, Tx: 234 426

London Branch

8, Moorgate

London EC2R 6DD

Tel.: 01-736 45 54, Tx: 88 75 11

Luxembourg Subsidiary

Helaba Luxembourg

Helaba Luxembourg

International S.A.

4, Place de Paris

Tel.: (52) 499 4011, Tx: 3295 helu lu

Helaba Frankfurt
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale

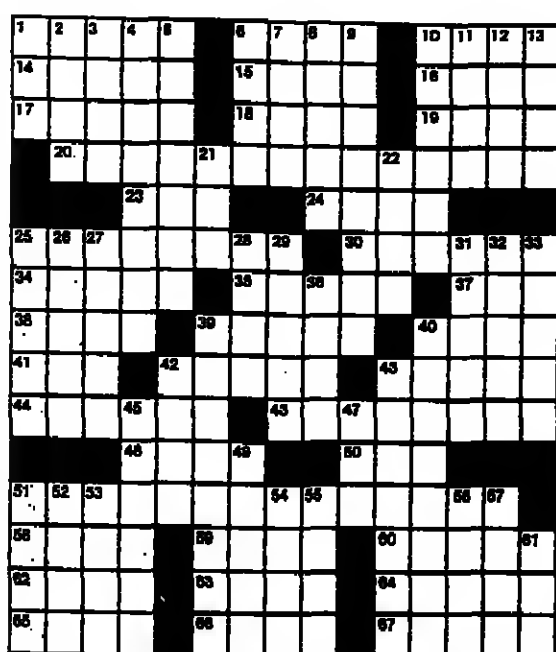
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Jobless Claims Rise 6,000 in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — New claims for unemployment compensation insurance benefits totaled 392,000 in the week ended Oct. 13, up 6,000 from the previous week, the U.S. Labor Department reported Thursday.

But the number of Americans already getting weekly unemployment checks decreased, the Em-



ACROSS

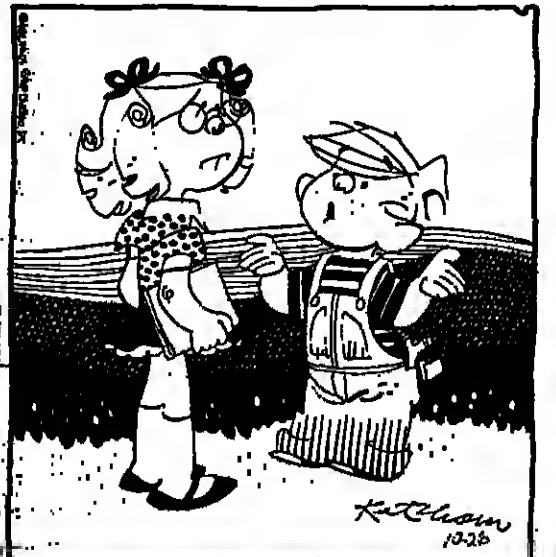
1 Bradley and Sharit
6 Motorist's dread
10 Kind of light
14 Fictional man without a country
15 Mongolian monk
16 Shakespearean "hanger"
17 Cause leprosy
18 Claim or affirm
19 Unstable
20 With 51 Across, "Annie's comic" rule
23 Modern "art"
24 Rebel in a 1955 film
25 Thrill-givers on roller coasters
30 Hair parts
34 Word after X
35 Ouida's real name
37 Taramasala ingredient
38 Kind of semis
39 Sound
40 Slow flow
41 Palais social event
42 Red Sea republic
43 Kind of guard
44 "Hogan's Heroes" sim

DOWN

1 A bill
2 Shed plumage
3 Jal
4 Hectic, frustrating routines
5 Showed contempt
6 Bomber's bugbear
7 Third rock
8 Better
9 Set up as a goal
10 "A" author
11 Poi source
12 Vaudeville act
13 Slammers
21 It didn't daunt Daniel
22 Intaken's river
25 Clobbers
26 Erode
27 Commemorative slab
28 Trolley and Wear
29 Hawthorne's birthplace
31 Redolence
32 Thirteen tarts, perhaps
33 Pips
36 Colliery center
39 Lead a dull, inactive life
40 Anagram for relation
42 Korean border river
43 Blames
45 Judah (Sela's)
47 Rita's place
48 Grandpa, maybe
51 Woo for a frat
52 Incumbent on
53 contendere
54 Brake or bracken
55 Roman's approval
58 Caper
59 Fluff
61 The quiet side

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INGGA
YORFE
ALBEFF
BOLLAG

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGENT HYENA PURIFY RUBBER
Answer: What a fashion model might figure on—HER FIGURE

WEATHER

| EUROPE | | | | ASIA | | | |
|--------------|-----|------|-----|-----------|-----|------|-----|
| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
| Algeria | 22 | 12 | 55 | Bangkok | 30 | 24 | 75 |
| Amsterdam | 15 | 10 | 55 | Beijing | 17 | 8 | 55 |
| Antwerp | 15 | 10 | 55 | Bombay | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Berlin | 15 | 10 | 55 | Calcutta | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Birmingham | 15 | 10 | 55 | Chongqing | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Bombay | 15 | 10 | 55 | Colombo | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Buenos Aires | 15 | 10 | 55 | Delhi | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Cardiff | 15 | 10 | 55 | Dhaka | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Chongqing | 15 | 10 | 55 | Guangzhou | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Copenhagen | 15 | 10 | 55 | Hankow | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Dallas | 15 | 10 | 55 | Hong Kong | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| London | 15 | 10 | 55 | Kobe | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Madrid | 15 | 10 | 55 | Manila | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Moscow | 15 | 10 | 55 | Shanghai | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Munich | 15 | 10 | 55 | Singapore | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Nice | 15 | 10 | 55 | Taipei | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Paris | 15 | 10 | 55 | Tokyo | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Rome | 15 | 10 | 55 | Yokohama | 28 | 22 | 75 |
| Seoul | 15 | 10 | 55 | | | | |
| Stockholm | 15 | 10 | 55 | | | | |
| Switzerland | 15 | 10 | 55 | | | | |
| Venice | 15 | 10 | 55 | | | | |
| Warsaw | 15 | 10 | 55 | | | | |
| Zurich | 15 | 10 | 55 | | | | |

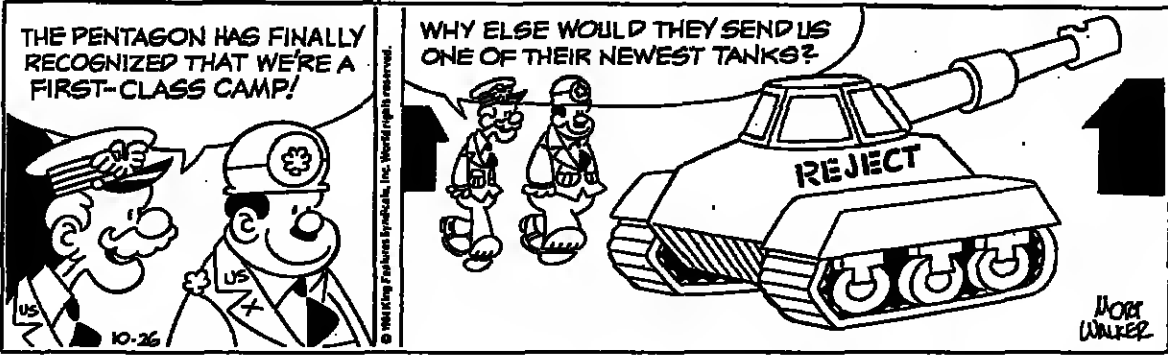
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



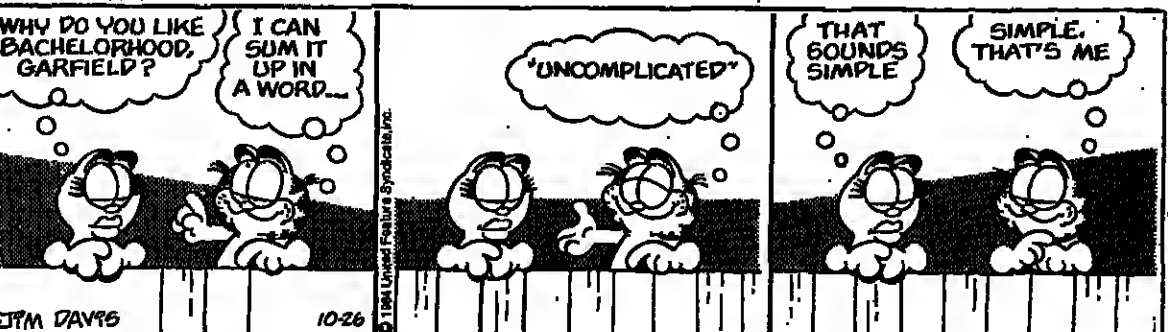
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

| Toronto | | | | High Low Close Chng | | | |
|---------|------|-------|------|---------------------|-----|-------|------|
| High | Low | Close | Chng | High | Low | Close | Chng |
| 2500 | 2450 | 2475 | +25 | 1000 | 980 | 990 | +10 |
| 1500 | 1450 | 1475 | +25 | 500 | 480 | 490 | +10 |
| 1000 | 950 | 975 | +25 | 200 | 180 | 190 | +10 |
| 500 | 450 | 475 | +25 | 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 |
| 250 | 230 | 240 | +10 | 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 |
| 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 | 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 |
| 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 | 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 |
| 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | +1 |

Amsterdam

Prices in Dutch guilders unless marked \$

| Amsterdam | | | | High Low Close Chng | | | |
|-----------|-----|-------|------|---------------------|-----|-------|------|
| High | Low | Close | Chng | High | Low | Close | Chng |
| 1000 | 980 | 990 | +10 | 500 | 480 | 490 | +10 |
| 500 | 480 | 490 | +10 | 200 | 180 | 190 | +10 |
| 250 | 230 | 240 | +10 | 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 |
| 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 | 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 |
| 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 | 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 |
| 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 | 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | +1 |

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

| London | | | | Tokyo | | | |
|--------|-----|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|
| High | Low | Close | Chng | High | Low | Close | Chng |
| 1000 | 980 | 990 | +10 | 500 | 480 | 490 | +10 |
| 500 | 480 | 490 | +10 | 200 | 180 | 190 | +10 |
| 250 | 230 | 240 | +10 | 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 |
| 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 | 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 |
| 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 | 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 |
| 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 | 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | +1 |

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DRAT CANEM DAMP

| Solution to Previous Puzzle | | | | High Low Close Chng | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|------|---------------------|-----|-------|------|
| High | Low | Close | Chng | High | Low | Close | Chng |
| 1000 | 980 | 990 | +10 | 500 | 480 | 490 | +10 |
| 500 | 480 | 490 | +10 | 200 | 180 | 190 | +10 |
| 250 | 230 | 240 | +10 | 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 |
| 100 | 90 | 95 | +5 | 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 |
| 50 | 45 | 48 | +3 | 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 |
| 25 | 20 | 22 | +2 | 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 |
| 10 | 8 | 9 | +1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | +1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | +1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | +1 |

The Daily Source for International Investors

A comprehensive guide to international investment opportunities, including a list of countries and their respective investment climates.

BOOKS

EMPIRE OF THE SUN

By J. G. Ballard. 279 pp. \$16.95.
Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.
Reviewed by John Gross

J. G. BALLARD is a famous name among science-fiction fans, but many of his admirers, most notably Anthony Burgess, have argued that "science fiction" is too constricting a label for his work. Now, for the first time, Ballard has abandoned fantasy—though not the fantastic—and produced a straightforward, naturalistic narrative. As he explains in his foreword, it is closely based on his experiences as a young boy in China during World War II.

If one still hesitates to call "Empire of the Sun" a conventional novel, it is only because many of the scenes in it are so lurid and bizarre, so very nearly out of this world. Among other things, they help to explain why in his work up till now Ballard should have been repeatedly dubbed apocalyptic themes. But this time the prophet of doom has become a historian of doom.

The story opens on the eve of Pearl Harbor. We are in Shanghai—the old, garish, cosmopolitan Shanghai of the International Settlement and the Bund, with its extremes of luxury and misery and apathy. Chantrelers lash out at beggars with riding crops; coffins decked with paper flowers are cast adrift from the funeral piers and swept back by the tide; members of the Graf Zeppelin club set off on expeditions to beat up Jewish refugees.

All this is seen through the eyes of an 11-year-old English boy called Jim, whose father runs a textile firm. He also sees the attack on the American and British gunships with which the Japanese go into action. In the turmoil that follows he is separated from his parents and left to fend for himself. For two months or so he roams round the city, scavenging in deserted villas and then falling into the dangerous company of a shady American sailor called Basie and his sidekick (Jim's entire upbringing could have been designed to prevent him from meeting people like Basie). Eventually he realizes that he will be safer if he surrenders to the Japanese.

The next three years are spent in a prison camp outside the city. Living on close terms with brutality, deprivation and death, he is sustained by his frenetic energy and by a determination (not always appreciated) to make himself as useful as he can to other prisoners. When the camp is evacuated he manages to get away, but he still has to undergo some terrifying hazards and ordeals before the war ends.

It ends, that is, since there is a good deal of foreboding in the closing pages that the next war has already begun. Hiding in the Olympic stadium in Shanghai, Jim sees a strange flash

light up the sky—the distant glow of Nagasaki. It has been preceded in the book by many other images of light, of deadly glitter and sinister incandescence. But until this point the "empire of the sun" could reasonably be thought to refer, first and foremost, to the Empire of the Rising Sun. Subsequently it takes on a more general and more threatening significance.

The detail of life both in the city and in the camp is brilliantly rendered by Ballard—with swift, economic strokes where there could easily have been clutter, with a plain, terse style where rhetoric would have been counterproductive. And binding it all together is the skill with which we are made to enter into Jim's thoughts and feelings into his self-absorption, his eagerness, his confusion, his schoolboy fantasies, his forced coming of age.

Much of the time he seems to be living through a dream. The newsreels he watches become confused with the newsreels running inside his head (movies are one of the leitmotifs of the book); his suffering self is someone else, and a double he catches sight of in a mirror. And where death is commonplace, the boundaries between the living and the dead become blurred. There are moods when Jim finds death seductive and comforts himself with the thought that he is nothing. Perhaps he is dead already—"the simple truth known to every Chinese from birth."

When he feels himself being dragged down, he identifies with the Chinese. In the fantasies where he reasserts himself, he hero-worships the Japanese, their airmen in particular; he wishes he could have taken part in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Ultimately, though, this, too, turns out to be a death fantasy, and he ends up with visions of himself as a kamikaze pilot.

But in the real world he is a survivor. He knows that the word is not always meant to be a compliment—when it is applied to the unscrupulous Basie, for example. Still, without his intelligence and resourcefulness he would be lost. At the beginning of the book one of his hobbies is compiling a manual called "How to Play Contract Bridge," based on conversations he has had with his mother; he has overplayed a hand himself. He is keen to master the rules of a world he never made. It is a quality that is to stand him in good stead in less cozy circumstances.

At one level this is a classic adventure story—Jim could be a descendant of Jim Hawkins, in "Treasure Island." At another level it sets out to raise large issues and stir deep feelings, and for the most part it succeeds remarkably well. Toward the end, when he makes Jim stay, brooding about World War III, Ballard editorializes too much, but that is the only real weakness in an outstanding novel.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONCE upon a time life was simple. Doubles were either for take-out or for penalties and that was that. But the late Theodore Lightner began a trend toward mystery doubles. If out of a clear blue sky you doubled a contract that your opponents clearly expected to make, you must be attempted to suggest a lead to partner.

The suggestion often relates to dummy's suit. The double becomes even more mysterious when no suits have been bid at all. The commonest such case is the one shown in the diagram, and there is no general agreement.

Since West will tend to lead a major suit after such bidding, one group holds that the double should call for a minor suit, clubs or diamonds according to one's agreement. Another group uses the double to carry this message: "I have a long, strong major suit. If you lead your shorter major, you will probably be right."

The short-major school of thought triumphed on the diagramed deal. The team that

eventually won the event bid briskly to three no-trump as shown. East doubled, and his partner duly led the heart ten. The defense therefore took the first five tricks, and East exited with a spade. The best South could do was to win in his hand and develop clubs, losing 300.

In the reply, North became the declarer and was much better off, since he was protected against a damaging heart lead. When the heart queen was led, he was able to score his king. Rightly or wrongly, West dropped the ten.

| NORTH | | | | EAST | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ♠ | ♥ | ♦ | ♣ | ♠ | ♥ | ♦ | ♣ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |
| AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ | AKQJ |

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South: 1 NT, 2 NT, 3 NT, 4 NT, 5 NT, 6 NT, 7 NT, 8 NT, 9 NT, 10 NT, 11 NT, 12 NT, 13 NT, 14 NT, 15 NT, 16 NT, 17 NT, 18 NT, 19 NT, 20 NT, 21 NT, 22 NT, 23 NT, 24 NT, 25 NT, 26 NT, 27 NT, 28 NT, 29 NT, 30 NT, 31 NT, 32 NT, 33 NT, 34 NT, 35 NT, 36 NT, 37 NT, 38 NT, 39 NT, 40 NT, 41 NT, 42 NT, 43 NT, 44 NT, 45 NT, 46 NT, 47 NT, 48 NT, 49 NT, 50 NT, 51 NT, 52 NT, 53 NT, 54 NT, 55 NT, 56 NT, 57 NT, 58 NT, 59 NT, 60 NT, 61 NT, 62 NT, 63 NT, 64 NT, 65 NT, 66 NT, 67 NT, 68 NT, 69 NT, 70 NT, 71 NT, 72 NT, 73 NT, 74 NT, 75 NT, 76 NT, 77 NT, 78 NT, 79 NT, 80 NT, 81 NT, 82 NT, 83 NT, 84 NT, 85 NT, 86 NT, 87 NT, 88 NT, 89 NT, 90 NT, 91 NT, 92 NT, 93 NT, 94 NT, 95 NT, 96 NT, 97 NT, 98 NT, 99 NT, 100 NT, 101 NT, 102 NT, 103 NT, 104 NT, 105 NT, 106 NT, 107 NT, 108 NT, 109 NT, 110 NT, 111 NT, 112 NT, 113 NT, 114 NT, 115 NT, 116 NT, 117 NT, 118 NT, 119 NT, 120 NT, 121 NT, 122 NT, 123 NT, 124 NT, 125 NT, 126 NT, 127 NT, 128 NT, 129 NT, 130 NT, 131 NT, 132 NT, 133 NT, 134 NT, 135 NT, 136 NT, 137 NT, 138 NT, 139 NT, 140 NT, 141 NT, 142 NT, 143 NT, 144 NT, 145 NT, 146 NT, 147 NT, 148 NT, 149 NT, 150 NT, 151 NT, 152 NT, 153 NT, 154 NT, 155 NT, 156 NT, 157 NT, 158 NT, 159 NT, 160 NT, 161 NT, 162 NT, 163 NT, 164 NT, 165 NT, 166 NT, 167 NT, 168 NT, 169 NT, 170 NT, 171 NT, 172 NT, 173 NT, 174 NT, 175 NT, 176 NT, 177 NT, 178 NT, 179 NT, 180 NT, 181 NT, 182 NT, 183 NT, 184 NT, 185 NT, 186 NT, 187 NT, 188 NT, 189 NT, 190 NT, 191 NT, 192 NT, 193 NT, 194 NT, 195 NT, 196 NT, 197 NT, 198 NT, 199 NT, 200 NT, 201 NT, 202 NT, 203 NT, 204 NT, 205 NT, 206 NT, 207 NT, 208 NT, 209 NT, 210 NT, 211 NT, 212 NT, 213 NT, 214 NT, 215 NT, 216 NT, 217 NT, 218 NT, 219 NT, 220 NT, 221 NT, 222 NT, 223 NT, 224 NT, 225 NT, 226 NT, 227 NT, 228 NT, 229 NT, 230 NT, 231 NT, 232 NT, 233 NT, 234 NT, 235 NT, 236 NT, 237 NT, 238 NT, 239 NT, 240 NT, 241 NT, 242 NT, 243 NT, 244 NT, 245 NT, 246 NT, 247 NT, 248 NT, 249 NT, 250 NT, 251 NT, 252 NT, 253 NT, 254 NT, 255 NT, 256 NT, 257 NT, 258 NT, 259 NT, 260 NT, 261 NT, 262 NT, 263 NT, 264 NT, 265 NT, 266 NT, 267 NT, 268 NT, 269 NT, 270 NT, 271 NT, 272 NT, 273 NT, 274 NT, 275 NT, 276 NT, 277 NT, 278 NT, 279 NT, 280 NT, 281 NT, 282 NT, 283 NT, 284 NT, 285 NT, 286 NT, 287 NT, 288 NT, 289 NT, 290 NT, 291 NT, 292 NT, 293 NT, 294 NT, 295 NT, 296 NT, 297 NT, 298 NT, 299 NT, 300 NT, 301 NT, 302 NT, 303 NT, 304 NT, 305 NT, 306 NT, 307 NT, 308 NT, 309 NT, 310 NT, 311 NT, 312 NT, 313 NT, 314 NT, 315 NT, 316 NT, 317 NT, 318 NT, 319 NT, 320 NT, 321 NT, 322 NT, 323 NT, 324 NT, 325 NT, 326 NT, 327 NT, 328 NT, 329 NT, 330 NT, 331 NT, 332 NT, 333 NT, 334 NT, 335 NT, 336 NT, 337 NT, 338 NT, 339 NT, 340 NT, 341 NT, 342 NT, 343 NT, 344 NT, 345 NT, 346 NT, 347 NT, 348 NT, 349 NT, 350 NT, 351 NT, 352 NT, 353 NT, 354 NT, 355 NT, 356 NT, 357 NT, 358 NT, 359 NT, 360 NT, 361 NT, 362 NT, 363 NT, 364 NT, 365 NT, 366 NT, 367 NT, 368 NT, 369 NT, 370 NT, 371 NT, 372 NT, 373 NT, 374 NT, 375 NT, 376 NT, 377

SPORTS

Rush Scores 3 Goals In Liverpool Victory

United Press International

LONDON — Striker Ian Rush scored a hat trick in only his second game after returning from an injury to help Liverpool to a 3-1 first-leg victory over Benfica of Portugal in the second round of the Champions Cup here Wednesday night. The return match will be played Nov. 7.

Rush knocked in his first in the 44th minute, after a fine run by Mark Lawrenson, but Benfica's goalkeeper, Rui Patrício, made a brilliant save to prevent a second goal. Rush's third goal came in the 71st minute, after a fine run by Lawrenson, but Benfica's goalkeeper, Rui Patrício, made a brilliant save to prevent a second goal.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Rommel Whelan's error shot, the first goal, six minutes later, was a carbon copy — Whelan misplaying a Johnstone pass but Rush applying the finishing touch for his 12th goal in 20 European matches.

Rush scored 49 goals last season, when Liverpool won the Champions Cup, the English League and England's Milk Cup. Without him for this season's first 10 matches, Liverpool had slipped to 17th — six places from the bottom — in England's First Division. But it rose to the occasion Wednesday at Anfield, where it has lost only three European matches in 20 seasons.

Commented Liverpool manager Joe Fagan: "What a difference one man makes. Apart from his knack of being in the right place, Rush was always ready to tackle back and take pressure off defenders. 'Benfica are a good side and will be a different proposition over there.' Fagan said of the return-leg match in Lisbon. "But Benfica must remember that in two weeks time Rush will be fitter."

Everton of England was the only club in the Cup Winners' competition to secure an away victory, edging Inter Bratislava, 1-0, on a fifth-minute goal by Paul Bracewell. Dynamo Moscow took Cup Winners' scoring honors with a 5-0 rout over Hamrun Spartans of Malta. East Germany's Dynamo Dresden downed French visitor Metz, 3-1. The Netherlands' Fortuna Sittard defeated Poland's Wisla Krakow, 2-0, and Larissa edged

Grasshopper Coach Miroslav Blazevic said that "Juventus has players of such great class, should have won by a higher margin. At this point, I assure you, the outcome is not decided. Juventus has not yet qualified. In Zurich they will find a very different Grasshoppers. We shall be able to play our two regular strikers, Muller and Sulzer."

Manager Aimé Jacquet tried to put the best possible light on Bordeaux's narrow victory. "It's a small victory for sure, but a good one just the same," he said. "We came up against a very solid experienced team which gave us a lot of problems."

There was little cause for celebration among other Champions Cup first-round home teams.

Lyngby of Denmark held Sparta Prague to a scoreless deadlock in Czechoslovakia and Dynamo Berlin settled for a 3-3 draw at home against Austria Vienna (only an 88th-minute goal prevented an away victory).

Northern Ireland's Linfield seemed headed for a draw in Athens until Tassios popped up with two minutes left to earn Panathinaikos a 2-1 decision. Linfield had survived the first two rounds in 18 seasons of European competition.

While the Welsh-born Rush, out two months after an Achilles tendon operation, was enjoying his return to goal-scoring form, there was no fairy tale in Rome, where Roma, runner-up to Liverpool in the Champions Cup last season, downed Wrexham of Wales, 2-0, in a Cup Winners' Cup encounter. Wrexham, which plays in the English Fourth Division, fell behind on a 39th-minute penalty kick by Roberto Pruzzo, and in the 50th minute midfielder Toninho Cerezo hammered in a 25-yarder to secure the victory.

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'What a difference one man makes' — Rush back in form.

Servette of Switzerland, 2-1, in Greece.

Brothers Karl-Heinz and Michael Rummenigge both scored in their teams' victories. Michael scored for Bayern Munich in a 4-1 Cup Winners' victory over Trakia Plovdiv; Karl-Heinz, the West German captain, tallied for Inter Milan in its 3-0 UEFA Cup decision over the Glasgow Rangers.

The biggest shock in UEFA Cup play was the 3-1 victory posted by NK Rijeka of Yugoslavia over once-mighty Real Madrid of Spain. Adriano Fegie had two of the victors' three goals. Real Madrid, six

Celtics Trying to Repeat as NBA Champs

By Sam Goldaper

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the National Basketball Association opens its 39th season Friday night, the Boston Celtics will start a long campaign to buck a longtime trend. The last team to accomplish the feat, the Celtics are seeking to become the first team since 1969 to repeat as champions.

A Look at the NBA's Eastern Conference: ATLANTIC DIVISION

With the exception of Gerald Henderson, the player traded to Seattle, the Boston Celtics return with the same title-winning cast, plus Michael Young, their top draft choice. Boston's success starts up front with Larry Bird, Kevin McHale, Cedric Maxwell and Robert Parish, who provide height, strength, shot blocking (242 by Parish and McHale), intimidation and basketball smarts.

Bird, the most valuable player during the regular season and championship round, made Boston into a team with all-around ability and selflessness.

With Henderson gone, Danny Ainge moves into the starting lineup at guard. The Philadelphia 76ers were expected to repeat as champions last year, but nagging injuries during the regular season made it easier for the Celtics to run away with divisional honors. Age and wear and tear of the 82-game schedule took its toll in the playoffs and Philadelphia was eliminated in the opening round.

Moses Malone and Julius Erving remain the key players.

Although their statistics certainly were good, they and the entire team lacked the drive that secured the 1983 title. Malone averaged 22.7 points a game and again led the league in rebounding (13.4), but he injured his knee out of 11 games, and at times his intimidating ways were absent.

Charles Barkley, a 6-foot-6, 275-pound (198-meter, 124.7-kilogram) rookie, has quickness, rebounding and shooting ability; he will give Erving the rest he needs. Leon Wood's playmaking and outside shooting will strengthen the backcourt.

The New York Knicks need another standard season from Bernard King to win as many as 47 games again. King was runner-up to Bird for MVP honors and averaged 26.3 points, fifth best in the league. His 60 or more points in half of the 12 playoff games played a big role in the first-round elimination of Detroit and in pushing the Celtics to a seven-game quarterfinal series.

New York knows how to keep teams from scoring, but will need more offense from center Bill Cartwright, who sat out the preseason and will miss the start of the season with a stress fracture, from Truck Robinson and from guards Darrell Walker and Trent Tucker.

Bruce Carter, who was acquired last week from Indiana, will be counted on as a shooting guard.

The New Jersey Nets grew up last season. After a 26-29 start, New Jersey won 19 of its final 25 games and eliminated the 76ers in the

first round — the Nets' first playoff victories since joining the league in 1976.

Back Williams is the NBA's top rebounding forward, but the keys to continued success will be for centers Darryl Dawkins and Mike Gminski to improve on the finest performances

NBA PREVIEW

of their careers, Michael Ray Richardson to continue the fine play he showed after he overcame his drug problems, a healthy Otis Birdsong, more consistent offense from Albert King and better perimeter and free-throw shooting. Last year, New Jersey was fourth in blocked shots (499) but last in foul-line accuracy.

The slow, plodding, Washington Bullets, 21st in scoring last year, have a new image. The acquisitions of Gus Williams, long the catalyst of the Seattle fast break, and Cliff Robinson bring quickness, speed and more offense to a lineup dominated by Jeff Ruland and Rick Mahorn.

CENTRAL DIVISION

A new look has come to this division, which

After breaking up a mediocre team, the Atlanta Hawks hope Antoine Carr and Cliff Levingston, a pair of big, strong forwards, will provide the inside scoring in the Round of 16. Wayne (Trey) Rollins is an intimidating center, but can't score like Dominique Wilkins, who spent some time playing guard during the preseason.

The Hawks' schedule is made tougher with 12 "home" games in New Orleans, giving them, in effect, 53 road games.

The Chicago Bulls' longtime problems at center continue. Dave Corzine would be fine as a backup, but not as a starter. The acquisition of 7-foot Caldwell Jones from Houston (for Mitchell Wiggins) lends talent, defense and experience to the front line. If the Bulls can re-sign David Greenwood, their free-agent forward, they would have too many forwards and open the way for a possible trade.

Orlando Woolridge is a high-scoring small forward. Ennis Whitely is an up-and-coming playmaker and Quinn Dailey is quick and a good shooter.

But so much depends on what rookie Michael Jordan brings to the team. Jordan, the star of the U.S. Olympic team, was the college player of the year last two seasons.

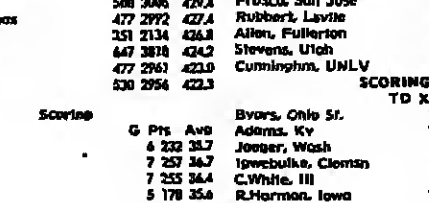
The Cleveland Cavaliers, long in need of a center, are gambling that 6-11 Mel Turpin, drafted by Washington and traded to Cleveland, will be the answer. The backcourt of Johnny Davis, who came from the Hawks, and World B. Free can score.

The Indiana Pacers, strong up front with Clark Kellogg and Herb Williams, have lacked a playmaking guard. They hope Jerry Sichting, or the Oklahoma City Thunder will fill the void.

The likely playoff teams: Celtics, 76ers, Pistons, Knicks, Nets, Bucks, Bulls and Bulls.

(This is the second of two articles previewing the 1984-85 NBA season.)

Larry Bird: Unselfish, all-around ability.



Larry Bird: Unselfish, all-around ability.

Bruins Pull Out of Slump by Defeating Blues, 4-1

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Although the National Hockey League season is only seven games old, Ken Linseman said it was a must-win game. "We needed this win bad," said Linseman, whose two goals helped the Boston Bruins break a three-game losing streak and defeat the St. Louis Blues, 4-1, Wednesday night.

"We were just shelled in Edmonton, we didn't play well in Calgary, we played well in Winnipeg and lost," said Linseman of the Bruins' early-season skid.

"We sustained pressure the entire game tonight and that helped. We played the body well, and that was the key."

Elsewhere, Toronto trounced Detroit, 6-1; Chicago nailed Vancouver, 2-1; New Jersey downed Pittsburgh, 5-2; Winnipeg beat Hartford, 8-4, and Edmonton and Washington tied, 3-3.

The Bruins made two trades in the hours before Wednesday's game, acquiring wings Charlie Simmer from Los Angeles and Louis Sleigher from Quebec. Simmer, noted for his offense, played against the Blues but did not figure in the scoring. The 26-year-old Sleigher is 5-foot-11 and 200 pounds (180 centimeters, 90.7 kilograms). In 44 games for the Nordiques last year, he posted 15 goals and 19 assists and had 32 penalty minutes. Sleigher was expected to join the Bruins in Boston on Thursday.

Perhaps the trades woke up the rest of the squad, which smothered the St. Louis attack with fierce checking that allowed only 16 shots at goalie Peter Pettersen. At the other end, Rick Wamsley faced 21 shots. Bruin Coach Gerry Cheevers said his team beat the Blues to the



With Rick Wamsley caught away from the St. Louis goal, Terry Johnson just barely kept Boston's Mark Reed from scoring an empty-netter in Wednesday's first period. Tight checking throughout helped the Bruins end a three-game losing streak with a 4-1 decision.

puck, which gave Boston a jump all game. "We started better and we got to the puck better," said Cheevers. "When you get to the puck better, you will have success."

Goalie Courtnall and Tom Ferguson each had a goal and an assist for the winners, who improved to 3-4. St. Louis fell to 3-3.

The Bruins took the lead on Courtnall's second goal of the year at 15:41 of the first period, a backhand from 15 feet out. Linseman scored 55 seconds later on a goal-mouth tap-in.

With Rick Wamsley caught away from the St. Louis goal, Terry Johnson just barely kept Boston's Mark Reed from scoring an empty-netter in Wednesday's first period. Tight checking throughout helped the Bruins end a three-game losing streak with a 4-1 decision.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Davis Cup Final Is Set for Dec. 16-18
LONDON (AP) — The 1984 Davis Cup final between the United States and Sweden will take place Dec. 16-18 in Göteborg's Scandinavium, the International Tennis Federation announced Thursday.

Thomas Halberg, ITF director of men's tennis, announced the final decision after weeks of wrangling between the two countries about dates for the climax of the world's premier international men's team tennis competition.

Meyer Fired; NFL Patriots Hire Berry
FOXBORO, Massachusetts (AP) — The National Football League New England Patriots fired Coach Ron Meyer Thursday. Named to replace him was Raymond Berry, who from 1978 to 1981 was an assistant coach with the Patriots. A star receiver for 13 years with the Baltimore Colts, Berry was elected to the NFL's hall of fame in 1973.

Meyer's firing came the day after he unilaterally fired defensive coordinator Ron Rust, citing "unresolvable differences" in defensive philosophies. General Manager Pat Sullivan rehired Rust Wednesday night.

New England hired Meyer, who had coached at Southern Methodist University and Nevada-Las Vegas, to replace Ron Erhardt in 1982. Meyer took over a team that had gone 2-14 the previous year and led it to the playoffs with a 5-4 record in a strike-shortened season. The Patriots were 8-3 last year, and Sunday's 44-24 loss to Miami dropped them to 3-3 for the 1984 season.

USFL Breakers to Leave New Orleans
NEW ORLEANS (AP) — New Orleans Breaker owner Joe Canizaro said late Wednesday that the United States Football League team will leave New Orleans. The team is mailing refunds to season-ticket holders. Uncertainty about the team's future here had stemmed from the USFL's vote two months ago to switch in 1986 from a spring-summer format to a fall season, setting up a confrontation with the National Football League. "A long time ago, we said we wouldn't compete heads up with the [NFL] Saints," said Canizaro. "So we're going to move on to another area. If a deal can be done, I'll sell it all. If I have to maintain part ownership, I'll do it."

Canizaro bought the Breakers last December for \$8 million and moved the team from Boston. He said the 1985 advance season-ticket sale is "about twenty-two hundred — we sold 14,000 last year." Asked what would happen if no one wants to buy the team, he said: "Maybe we'll just shut it down. I don't know. Maybe merge."

Goats Keep U.S. Golf Course in Trim

The Associated Press

MARLIN, Texas — Carts pitter by and players hack and flail, but the goat is tending to business.

Swank clubs in bigger towns spend thousands of dollars to keep the weeds down and the grass in trim; at the nine-hole country club in this central Texas community of 7,500, a goat does the same thing for nothing.

Goat Golf II is a stand-in for the late, beloved Jesse, by whom all others will be judged. The rookie "doesn't" touch the "original one" for getting after weeds, says Jesse Gistingier, who gave Jesse to the club.

Livestock auctioneer Gistingier, 68, said "it would just take three or four days for Jesse and, in a 40-foot diameter circle, he would just clean it. A goat'll eat stickers and weeds before he'll eat good grass. He won't eat Bermuda grass unless he has to."

A model employee, Jesse worked at the club for about seven years until he died last winter of old age and the cold. Said Gistingier: "He was just a good goat."

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL

CALIFORNIA — Harold Mark Widenor and Kevin Anderson selected as coaches.

DETROIT — Stated Dale Williams, Inc. word-center.

GOLDEN STATE — Cal Lewis Jackson, forward.

HOUSTON — Volved Molar Jones, Kevin McKenna and Willie Jackson, forwards, and Terry Tinkle and Jovely Gordon, guards.

INDIANA — Cal Jeff Lums, guard-forward; Gene Smith, guard, and Kenan Edelin, forward.

KANSAS CITY — Announced the retirement of Dave Robinson, center. Waved Ed Neely, forward.

L.A. CLIPPERS — Volved Les Croft, center, and Linton Thomas and Rudy Mochlin, forwards.

LAKERS — Placed Earl Jones, forward, on the injured reserve list. Signed Pat Riley, head coach, to a multi-year contract.

Extended the contract of Bill Bertie and Dave Wolf, assistant coaches.

MILWAUKEE — Cal Bruce Groves, guard, and Mackenzie Singleton, guard-forward.

NEW JERSEY — Released Steve Hovess, center, and Harry Carter, forward, on the injured reserve.

NEW YORK — Volved Curtis Green and Clinton Wheeler, forwards. Placed Marvin Webster and Bill Cartwright, centers, on the injured reserve.

PORTLAND — Volved Pete Verhoeven, forward.

SAN ANTONIO — Traded James Bailey, center, to New York for a 1984 third-round draft choice and cash.

FOOTBALL

BUFFALO — Volved Bill Hurley, quarterback, and Gary Thompson, defensive back.

GREEN BAY — Volved Syd Kahan, offensive back, and Calvin Keith Uecker, defensive lineman, on waivers from Denver.

MINNESOTA — Cal Randy Holloway, defensive end, and Alvin Johnson, defensive end, on waivers from Minnesota.

PHILADELPHIA — Signed Jeff Christensen, quarterback, and Calvin Keith Uecker, defensive back, on waivers from Denver.

ST. LOUIS — Released Steve Bird and Richard Otis, wide receivers, and released Randy Holloway, defensive end, on waivers from Minnesota.

SAN FRANCISCO — Placed Ron Francis, tight end, on the injured reserve. Signed Al Davis, tight end, on waivers from Denver.

WASHINGTON — Placed Jeff Bostic, center, and Charlie Brown, wide receiver, on the injured reserve. Signed Al Davis, tight end, on waivers from Denver.

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U.S. College Football

Team Leaders

Individual Leaders

TOTAL OFFENSE

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Hockey

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

N.Y. Islanders 3 2 0 10

PEOPLE

Susan Cheever's Chronicle Of Her Father, the Author

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